The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4017. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GOOD NEWS.

Farragut's Attack on Mobile.

A GREAT NAVAL BATTLE

THE REBEL REPORT OF IT.

Our Fleet Passed Fort Morgan and Close to Mobile.

Dreadful Havoc Among the Rebel Gunboats.

The Iron-Clad Ram Tennessee Surrendered.

The Selma Captured, the Gaines Beached. the Morgan Trying to Escape.

The Rebel Admiral Buchanan Maimed and Captured.

Only One Union Monitor Reported Lost.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 8—9 P. M.

To Major-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The following announcement of the successful operations against Mobile, appears in the Richmond *Sentinel* of this date, and is transmitted by Major-Gen. BUTLER to the President.

FROM HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. BUTLER, MONDAY, Aug. 8—3 P. M.

To His Excellency, A. Lincoln, President:

The following is the official report, taken from the Richmond *Sentinel* of Aug. 8:

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

"MOBILE, Aug. 5, 1864.

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Seventeen of the enemy's vessels, (fourteen ships and three iron-clads) passed Fort Morgan this morning. The *Tecumseh*, a monitor, was sunk by Fort Morgan. The *Tennessee* surrendered after a desperate engagement with the enemy's fleet. Admiral BUCHANAN lost a leg, and is a prisoner. The *Selma* was captured. The *Gaines* was beached near the hospital. The *Morgan* is safe and will try to run up to-night. The enemy's fleet has approached the city. A monitor has been engaging Fort Powell all day.

(Signed) D. H. MAURY, Maj.-Gen."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

Gen. BUTLER telegraphs that Richmond papers of Saturday, 6th inst., announce that our forces had taken possession of Dauphin's Island, at the extremity of which stands Fort Gaines, commanding one of the flanks of the entrance to Mobile Bay.

Should FARRAGUT not be willing to risk running the gauntlet of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and the obstructions, the landing on Dauphin's Island will afford a secure *point d'appui* for siege operations against both forts. The analogy between the positions thus gained and that of Gen. GILLMORE on Morris Island will be recognized. Up to the latest advices no naval attack had been made by Admiral FARRAGUT, nor had he attempted to force an entrance with his iron-clad fleet, but the grand *coup* was expected to come off on the 3d inst.

The Attacking Fleet.

We give below a list of the vessels understood to have been the fleet with which Admiral FARRAGUT attacked Mobile. These vessels are provided with the heaviest ordnance.

FLAGSHIP—Hartford, screw sloop, 30 guns.

Iron-clads.

Winnebago	2 turret monitor	4 guns
Chickasaw	2 turret monitor	4 guns
Tecumseh	1 turret monitor	2 guns
Manhattan	1 turret monitor	2 guns
Four Mississippi River iron-clads		10 guns

SCREW SLOOPS.

Richmond, 1st class	18	Oneida, 2d class	10
Brooklyn, 1st class	24	Ossipee, 2d class	13
Monongahela, 2d class	12	Galena, 2d class	14
Lackawanna, 2d class	14	Genessee, 2d class	9

DOUBLE-ENDERS.

Metacomet	Side-wheel	10
Sebago	Side-wheel	10
Port Royal	Side-wheel	6
Conemaugh	Side-wheel	9

SCREW GUNBOATS.

Kennebec	5	Pembina	4
Pascis	4	Penguin	7
Itasca	4	Tennessee	6

Besides these, there are five tugs, carrying two guns each.

The Draft to be Enforced.

From the following letter to the Provost-marshal of the Wheeling (Penn.) District, it appears the draft will certainly be enforced in those districts which fail to fill their quota before the 5th of September:

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 3.

Col. John Ely, A. A. P. M. General, Wheeling, West Virginia:

See that your Enrolling Boards spare no pains in correcting the enrollment lists, and making all necessary preparation for proceeding promptly with the draft in September.

(Signed) J. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

Preparations for the Defence of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, Aug. 7.

The Common Council, by request of the military authorities, will furnish 400 men to-morrow to throw up fortifications for the defence of the city against possible contingencies.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Military Railroads—Farewell of Gen. Jo. Hooker—The Action of the 28th—Our Prospects for Atlanta.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Monday, Aug. 1, 1864.

Business of an important nature calling me from the front to this city, alone accounts for the date and place of this letter. I arrived here on Saturday, 30th ult., after a very tiresome ride on one of those modes of conveyance known as a military railroad—a mode of transportation excessively exhausting to feeble constitutions, and a horrible ordeal to men of a small amount of patience. It is the best, however, that Uncle Sam has for his children in this part of his territory; and, like an obedient son of a munificently-disposed parent, we will neither chide him nor find fault with his accommodations.

Thursday morning, the 28th ult., will not be soon forgotten by the Twentieth Army Corps. It was made memorable by the parting salutations of Major-Gen. HOOKER with the officers and men of the corps. The promotion of Major-Gen. HOWARD to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, seems to have been the cause of this change in the relations between Gen. HOOKER and the Western army. It was the ostensible, and, we presume, the substantial cause of Gen. HOOKER's asking to be relieved of his command. His request having been granted, on the morning of the 28th ult. he met the officers of the corps to bid them adieu. He said it had never been his lot to command as good an army as the one he had commanded in the West; and he never expected to command a better. He regretted very much the necessity of his parting with them, and assured them that if it was ever in his power to do anything for them, he would gladly do it. He highly commended the officers of the corps for the urbanity that had uniformly characterized their intercourse with him, and the unfeigned cheerfulness with which they had executed his commands; assuring them that he had never been so attached to any body of men as he was to them. He briefly reviewed the campaign, and the part his own command had taken in it. He said the number of casualties in any army is the measure of service it has rendered; and, during this campaign, they knew, as also did he, that his own command had not failed to render its full measure of service, for one-half of all the casualties in the campaign were in the Twentieth Corps. We have had hard service, and been in many tight places; but in what difficult place have we been put out of which we have not come all right?

These remarks, with many incidental interchanges of sentiment that occurred during the interview, unwound nature's sympathies, and tears were drawn from many eyes. Men in that assembly who could meet the enemy with an unblanching countenance, and a heart that never yields to fear in the presence of the forman, gave up their self-control, or rather had it taken from them in the mutual interchange of feeling that characterized the hour. It was a solemn parting, and one in which the silence was vocal and the nonutterance more pregnant with the meaning of the heart than what was said. Gen. HOOKER was a host in himself. His presence everywhere had something akin to magnetic power over the masses he commanded, and infused the breasts of his men with the same indomitable determination that stood out so boldly as a feature in his own military character. Whenever he passed along the lines he was hailed with the united applause of his whole command, while the men of other commands did not withhold from him kindred honors. He has gone from us, and the blessings of the entire corps are resting on his head, while every heart wishes him long life, a prosperous career and new glory in untried fields.

When I left the front, on Thursday evening, the 28th ult., things were assuming an important aspect. The Army of the Tennessee, under Maj.-Gen. HOWARD, had passed round from our extreme left to our extreme right, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 27th ult., with the undoubted purpose of making important movements on the enemy's left, and, if possible, intercept his communications on the Macon and Western Railroad. On the day following, namely, 28th ult., these movements were made. The enemy detected the design at an early period of its development, concentrated his force, and made a rapid descent on our lines before, as he supposed, they were in a defensible posture. In this, however, he was egregiously deceived, for the General had been careful before advancing so to make his disposition as that, in the event of the enemy attacking him in the precise manner in which he did, the result should not be doubtful. The end of the engagement showed the wisdom of his plans. It was another victory for the Union arms. The battle lasted from 2½ to 6 o'clock P. M., and the enemy were repulsed, and four stands of colors were taken. There was a demonstration made all along the front. At 4 P. M. the whole front warmed into a perfect fusilade of artillery and musketry, and the whole line was in a sheet of flame and enveloped in smoke. No casualties of consequence occurred along our front, and but few elsewhere, except in the fight with the Army of the Tennessee. How great their loss was I have been unable to learn.

A pile of loose ammunition for BUNDY's battery, Thirteenth New-York Light Artillery, was shot into by a rebel shell, and exploded without personal injury to any one. The battle waned before night came on, and everything became quiet. Nothing but an occasional discharge of a big gun, and now and then a musket discharged, reminded us of the proximate presence of the foe. Hostilities had not been renewed when I left the Quartermaster's Department at the front, on Friday morning, the 29th ult.

Things are moving on steadily, and in the right direction here. The time cannot be distant when the city before which we have now set down will be numbered among the Union towns. A vigorous strike, a united and simultaneous advance of our whole army, while it would place many of our braves *hors du combat*, would result in our occupation of Atlanta, and that, too, in quick order. It has not, however, been the policy of the Commanding-General wantonly to expose his men, or for the sake of achieving for himself the reputation of a dashing and brilliant General to lay his troops on the altar of personal ambition and sacrifice them by thousands to gratify his aspiration. He has studiously sought out the most effectual way of routing the enemy from his stronghold with as little cost in human blood as possible, and how well he has succeeded in accomplishing his purpose, the history of the campaign is a proof.

Very many large fires have been seen in Atlanta since our advent to our present position, caused, it is presumed, by our shells, which are being constantly thrown into it. A citizen from the town who came into our lines to-day, told us that on the night of the 27th ult, one of its prettiest streets was burned. Many large fires, indicating buildings of large proportions, are frequently occurring, and during the night have illuminated the heavens from the horizon to the zenith in their immediate locality, and cast their reflection over our entire camp round about. The right and left wings of our vast army are now within three miles of making the circle complete around the fated city. Thus if the rebels attempt to escape, they are brought under our artillery from both flanks. A little while longer, and the great object of this campaign will be attained, and the nation's heart be gladened. EPSILON.

Reported Capture of Gen. Stoneman Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

Information from Gen. SHERMAN'S army leaves no doubt of the capture of Gen. STONEMAN with a portion of the forces under his command.

OPERATIONS IN VIRGINIA.

General Averill Overtakes the Enemy.

Reported Attack, and Capture of Rebel Artillery and 500 Prisoners.

Gen. Sheridan in Command on the Upper Potomac.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

To Gen. John A. Dix, New-York:

Maj.-Gen. SHERIDAN has been assigned temporarily to the command of the forces in the Middle Military Division, consisting of the Department of Washington, the Middle Department and the Department of the Susquehanna and Southwest Virginia. He transmits the following intelligence:

"HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE MILITARY DEPARTMENT, HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Monday, Aug. 8—8:40 P. M.

"Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Chief-of-Staff:

"Brig.-Gen. KELLY reports that a scout has just arrived at New Creek, and reports that Gen. AVERILL overtook the enemy near Morefield yesterday, and attacked him, capturing all of his artillery and five hundred prisoners. Nothing official has been received from Gen. AVERILL, however.

(Signed) "P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj.-Gen. Com."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 8.

The *Bulletin* of this city has the following special dispatch:

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Aug. 8.

Col. WM. H. BOYD, of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Cavalry, took possession of Hagerstown yesterday.

The scene of the drama has been transferred from our border to that of rebeldom.

Later intelligence received this morning informs us that the rebels have retreated homeward.

They have again eluded the preparations made for their capture.

It is thought that under the new Commander the rebel inroads into our State will cease.

The members of the Legislature are beginning to make their appearance.

All Quiet on the Potomac.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Monday, Aug. 8.

A dispatch received at headquarters here, at 9 o'clock this morning, from the military operator at Hagerstown, says:

All is quiet on the Potomac.

Doings of the Rebels at Hagerstown.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

The *Star* says:

"From a gentleman who arrived here on Saturday, from Hagerstown, where he has been sojourning for two weeks past, we get some interesting particulars of the doings of the rebels in that vicinity.

When the rebels took possession of the town they proceeded to institute a thorough search of the stores. As the merchants had not replenished their stocks since the former visit of the rebels, the latter got but little, with the exception of a small quantity of shoes and hats, mostly taken from SAMUEL RONSEKULP, hatter.

At the grocery-stores they filled their haversacks with sugar and their canteens with molasses, and at one or two stores they turned the molasses out and let it run into the streets.

Seeing that many of the citizens were frightened and anxious to get away, the rebels told them to remain quietly at home and they would not be molested.

The rebels did not keep their promise, however, and amongst other acts of robbery, they compelled several gentlemen to take off their boots and hats and give them up.

DAVID FORD, a printer of this city, who was in Hagerstown at the time, had his hat taken from his head while standing on the street viewing the proceedings of the rebels.

Rebel sympathizers fared worse, if possible, than Union men.

JONAS WINTERS, a confectioner, who refused to open his store, had his doors broken in with an axe and most of his store fixtures destroyed.

Rev. DARNEY BALL, at one time pastor of the Wesley Church in this city, was with this marauding party. He did not take an active part in breaking open the stores, but he looked on and countenanced the doings of the rebels, and no doubt shared in the plunder.

The trains of cars reported to have been burnt by this party when they entered Hagerstown, were destroyed by our own troops in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the rebels, as the cars contained a valuable cargo of freight, including several thousand dollars' worth of liquor.

The rebels had a list of those merchants who had goods hid away. This list is said to have been furnished them by prominent Secessionists."

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 8.

The *American* furnishes the following in advance of its publication here:

"We learn from a gentleman who arrived here this morning from the upper Potomac that the entire rebel force yesterday evacuated the Maryland side of the Potomac, moving off in great haste.

Their rear guard crossed at Shepherdstown at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the balance of the invaders crossed at Hancock about the same time.

Previous to leaving, they sent a cavalry force back to Hagerstown yesterday, and arrested and carried off four prominent Union citizens of that town, as hostages for rebel citizens, arrested by order of Gen. HUNTER.

From the south side of the Potomac, we learn that Gen. EARLY has been moving up the valley toward Winchester, with his harvest trains, during the last week, scouring the country for conscripts and grain, consequently making but slow progress.

The information received a week since that the rebels would make a feint movement on Maryland merely to cover his return trains has been verified to the fullest extent, and they are now all moving off toward Staunton. That they will make their escape, however, without interruption, we do not believe."

The Blockade-Runner Falcon.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Aug. 8.

The blockade-runner *Falcon*, with three smoke-stacks and one mast, forward, left on Sunday afternoon, reported for Wilmington direct. She had a cargo on board.

—The PRINCE OF WALES has made the formal application which is preliminary to any person becoming a member of the Masonic body.

FROM PETERSBURGH.

THE BATTLE OF FRIDAY.

Desperate Charge of the Enemy—They Are Repulsed with Slaughter.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Aug. 7.

A terrific fight took place in front of Petersburgh on Friday afternoon, lasting from 5:30 to 7:30. It commenced by a charge from the enemy, which was repulsed with slaughter. They also exploded a mine, which done no damage to our troops or works, but killed some of the rebels. The fighting on our side was principally by the Ninth Corps, and was most desperate.

The Explosion of the Rebel Mine, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated Saturday evening, says:

"It is not generally believed that the purpose of the enemy on Friday was to blow up a fort in front of the Fifth Corps; but their intention was to damage a mine which they suspected was being dug in front of the Eighteenth Corps. Certain it is, there was an explosion, whatever may have been the object of it. Our men were considerably startled, and every one rushed to his post, when a rapid fire commenced from our line in the direction the enemy were supposed to be advancing. As soon as the smoke cleared away, the true state of affairs was discovered, and firing ceased.

A stray ball struck Col. STRADMAN, commanding Second Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Corps, inflicting a wound which soon after resulted in death. He was a gallant officer, and his services were highly appreciated."

A party of fifty deserters started to come into our lines yesterday morning at an early hour, when our gunners, not knowing their intention, opened fire upon them, killing and wounding about twenty. Nine of them arrived at headquarters on Saturday forenoon, some of them wounded. They represent the Confederacy as being in a bad way on account of the state of affairs at Atlanta, and tell how their army was frightened on the previous Saturday when the mine was sprung, all leaving their guns and running back some distance, fearing other explosions were going to occur along the line. But they soon regained confidence, and fell back into their former position in time to meet the attack, which, they say, was more than an hour and a half after the explosion.

These men say the reason why the soldiers do not exchange newspapers is, they are ordered not to do so. But this would be of no effect, if they could afford to buy them, the price being 40 cents apiece, and they have not been paid off for a long time.

Very little firing took place on Saturday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. SHERIDAN.

Universal satisfaction is expressed here at the appointment of Gen. SHERIDAN to the command of the Middle Military Division. This comprises the four separate departments of Washington, the Susquehanna, Middle Department and Western Virginia. The status of each of these will remain the same as heretofore, but the appointment of Gen. SHERIDAN to the general command gives military unity to the operations in the region named. This of itself would inspire high hopes of efficient work in a direction where that thing has been and is much needed; but this is further insured by the eminent ability of the new Commander. Gen. SHERIDAN is, of all others, precisely the very best that could have been charged with the piece of business he will now have on hand in Maryland, on the Pennsylvania border, and in the Shenandoah Valley. His headquarters are, for the present, at Harper's Ferry.

PAYMENT OF THE TROOPS.

Three millions of dollars are under way to the Army of the Potomac for the payment of the troops.

SENTENCE ON EX-SURGEON GEN. HAMMOND.

Sentence of court-martial on Ex-Surgeon-Gen. HAMMOND, which is known to be in the severest terms, has been approved by Judge-Advocate-Gen. HOLT and the Secretary of War, and now only awaits the final action of the President.

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH REBEL STATES.

Rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, have just been issued from the Treasury Department. To facilitate the execution of these regulations, the several districts of country comprised within the respective special agencies of the department, have been changed, and two new agencies, the sixth and seventh, established. Additional special agencies, if any are established, will be numerically designated in the order of their establishment, and if the boundaries of agencies already established shall be changed, due notice of such change will be given. In most respects these new trade regulations are like those of Sept. 11, 1863. The main points of difference are in the purchase and transportation of products in insurrectionary States, and the method of taking supplies into the same region. These features are made to accord with the provisions of the act of July 2, 1864.

NEW DEPOSITORIES OF PUBLIC MONEY.

The following National Banks have been designated depositories of public moneys from the 6th inst.: National Bank of Newburgh, N. Y., $70,600; Mechanics' National Bank, Chicago, $74,000; First National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn., $50,000; Second National Bank, Ravenna, Ohio, $50,000.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks have recently organized, in conformity with the existing law, viz.: The Second National Bank of Glasgburgh, Ill., $60,000; First National Bank, Mount Pleasant, Ohio, $175,000; First National Bank, Decorah, Indiana, $50,000.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new 7-30 loan to-day amount to $903,360.

A COMMAND FOR GEN. SICKLES.

It is understood that the command of the Veteran Reserve Corps has been tendered to Gen. SICKLES.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

NO PASSES TO VISIT PRISONERS OF WAR.

Provost-Marshal INGRAHAM will hereafter issue no passes to parties desiring to visit prisoners of war confined in the Old Capital Prison, except upon the direct order of the Secretary of War, or the order of Col. HARDIE, acting under the direction of the Secretary.

SENTENCED FOR AIDING A DESERTER.

A hack-driver, tried and found guilty of buying citizens' clothes, to enable a soldier to desert, was sent to the Albany Penitentiary to-day.

SALE OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

The United States Marshal of the District of Columbia to-day sold the life interest in the confiscated property of eight persons now in the rebellion. That of Gov. LETCHER was very small. The interest of TAZEWEL POLE and W. T. SMITHSON were not sold, having been withdrawn. The sale netted only $5,000.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

Arrival of the Hibernian off Father Point.

THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The War in Denmark---An Armistice for Nine Months Said to Have Been Agreed Upon.

THE REPORTED SEA-FIGHT EXPLAINED.

FATHER POINT, Monday, Aug. 8.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 28th, via Londonderry on the 29th of July, passed Father Point at 6:30 o'clock this morning, en route to Quebec. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Nova Scotian* arrived off Londonderry on the afternoon of the 27th.

The steamship *New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th.

The United States steamer *Sacramento* put into Queenstown on the 28th short of coal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary proceedings were unimportant. It was definitely settled that the prorogation would take place on the 30th of July.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a grand banquet to the Ministers on the 27th. The speeches made were of the ordinary routine character.

Earl RUSSELL had made a speech at Hanover in defence of his foreign policy, in which he asserted that England never stood in a prouder position, and that her influence was never greater with all foreign countries than at present.

His remarks were received with perfect coldness.

LARGE ARRIVALS OF COTTON.

The London *News* says that vessels have just arrived at Liverpool with about 15,000 bales of cotton, the proceeds of which are to go towards the sinking fund for redeeming Confederate bonds and paying the dividends of the coming April account, provision having already been made for the September account.

THE YELVERTON CASE.

In the House of Lords, in the famous Yelverton marriage case, the Lord Chancellor pronounced in favor of the validity of the marriage. The other four Lords have not yet given their decision.

THE DANO-GERMAN QUESTION.

A Copenhagen journal of the 26th gives the report that a nine months' armistice has been concluded, during which period the occupation of the Duchies by Austria and Prussia will be continued. If true, this arrangement must have been made by foreign mediation.

It is stated that the Danish Plenipotentiary to Vienna declared, at the preliminary meeting of the conference to conduct negotiations, that his Government would reserve to itself the right of ulterior ratification.

The official Vienna *Journal* denies the rumor that Count RECHBERG had caused the Austrian Ambassadors at London and Paris to declare that the complete separation of the Duchies from Denmark would be the maximum of the German demands, and that the Apenrade and Tondern line of demarcation was still possible.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* gives the alleged programme of the proposed terms of peace, which embrace the complete separation of Schleswig, Holstein and Lunenburg from Denmark, and their ultimate union under the sceptre of a Prince whose claims may be recognized by the Germanic Union.

FRANCE.

The rumor that the Emperor NAPOLEON was preparing an important pamphlet at Vichy, is denied.

The Bourse was dull and drooping. The Rentes closed on the 27th at 66f. 05c.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 29.

An unknown iron-plated ram, bearing the United States flag, passed the Isle of Wight, to the westward, on the 26th.

It is explained that the reported sea-fight off Bantry Bay, July 11, was mere artillery practice by the coast guardsmen on board an English war vessel.

Capt. SEMMES is still in this city.

LONDON, Friday, July 29.

Parliamentary proceedings are unimportant.

In the House of Lords Earl ELLENBOROUGH again attacked the foreign policy of the Government, and especially in regard to the course it has pursued toward Denmark.

Earl RUSSELL briefly spoke in defence, and reiterated his former arguments, denying that England had in any way forfeited her honor.

The first meeting of the Peace Conference was held at Vienna on the 26th. It was attended by the First and Second Plenipotentiaries of each belligerent Government. Nothing transpired as to the proceedings.

The Chamber of Deputies of Stutgard have adopted a strong protest against the forcible occupation of Rendsburg by Prussia, and called on the other States to resist such violence.

The Prussian garrison at Kiel has been doubled.

PARIS, Thursday, July 28—P. M.

Orders have been given to dispatch the necessary ships to Mexico to take home the troops that are to return to France. The ships are to sail early in August.

The Bourse closed quiet and steady at 66f. 10c.

VERY LATEST PER HIBERNIA.

LONDON, Friday, July 29.

There is no political news of importance.

The House of Lords have finally decided that Mrs. YELVERTON has failed to establish the validity of her marriage.

Commercial per Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 28TH.

The sales of COTTON for four days was 28,000 bales, including 7,500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is quiet.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was dull and easier for cotton goods and yarns.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—28TH.

The BREADSTUFFS market has a declining tendency. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report: FLOUR quiet and steady. WHEAT quiet and declined 2d. @ cental under heavy arrivals; White Red, 8s. 8d.@9s. 10d. Corn inactive and declined 6d. @6d. @ quarter; Mixed, 30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—28TH.

The Provision market is steady; Messrs. GORDON, BRUCE & Co. report—BEEF quiet and steady. PORK firm. BACON steady. BUTTER is active. LARD firm. TALLOW steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR very dull. COFFEE—no sales. RICE steady. ASHES quiet and steady. LINSEED OIL steady at 4s. RESIN quiet. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE steady. PETROLEUM quiet and nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR dull. COFFEE quiet and steady. TEA dull. RICE nominal. TALLOW steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The demand for money at the BANK of ENGLAND continued active at the advanced rate of 7 @ cent., but the anticipated further advance to 8 had not been taken place. In the open market nothing was done below 7½ @ cent.

The Stock Exchange was inactive, but there were no material variations. RAILWAY [illegible]

LONDON, Thursday, July 28

Consols closed at 89¼@90 for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad, 45½@44½ discount; Erie Railroad, 42@43.

LATEST COMMERCIAL VIA LONDONDERRY.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 29.

COTTON—The sales of the week foot up 33,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and 7,000 bales to exporters. The market has been dull, with a decline of ⅛d. for American, and ⅛d.@¼d. for other descriptions. The sales to-day (Friday) were 6,000 bales, inclusive of 2,000 bales to speculators and exporters. the market closing dull and unchanged, at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	Nominal.	29¼d.
Mobile	Nominal.	29¼d.
Uplands	Nominal.	28d.

Stock in port 238,000 bales, including 12,000 of American.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet, with a downward tendency.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull and easier.

LONDON, Friday, July 29.

Consols 89¾@90 for money.

The weekly return of the Bank of England shows a decrease of £175,000 in bullion.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The latest sales were: Illinois Central Railroad 45½@44½ discount; Erie Railroad 42@43.

LONDON, Friday, July 29.

Notwithstanding the advance in the rate of discount to 7 per cent. by the Bank of England, the demand for money continues very brisk, and a further advance to 8 per cent. is not unlikely.

INDIA MARKETS.

BOMBAY, Friday, July 8.

COTTON dull and lower. Imports dull, but firm. Freights to Liverpool, 30s. Exchange, 2 18-16d.

CALCUTTA, Friday, July 8.

YARN lower. CLOTH dull.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A Fight with the Rebel Ram Expected.

NEWBERN, N. C., Thursday, Aug. 4.

A report from Roanoke Island just received states that our gunboats off Plymouth, in the Albemarle Sound, intend to give battle to-day to the rebel ram *Albemarle* and force her into an engagement. Last Sunday night she attempted a surprise on our fleet, but being discovered in time she went back, not daring to make an attack.

The election for Governor in this State takes place to-day. Gov. VANCE, who is a candidate for reelection, is receiving the hearty support of the authorities at Richmond, and also the aid of the rebel army. The rebel authorities are endeavoring to prevent the Holden men from voting by threats and otherwise. Although HOLDEN's majority in some counties will be heavy, the recent measures resorted to by the rebel authorities to defeat him makes the result doubtful.

Trade With Insurrectionary States.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 8.

The modified and improved rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with, and in, States declared in insurrection, &c., having been approved by the President, are officially declared by the Secretary of the Treasury. From these it appears that commercial intercourse with localities beyond the lines of actual military occupation by the United States forces is absolutely prohibited, and no permit will be granted for the transportation of any property to any place under the control of the insurgents against the United States. Supply stores at places agreed upon by the Commanding-General of the Department, and the proper supervising special agent, may be established by such loyal persons as the supervising special agent, or assistant special agents, shall designate for that purpose. Loyal persons residing in the district, or country contiguous to the place and within the lines of actual occupation by the military forces of the United States may be permitted to procure from any such store, and take to their homes, such family or plantation supplies as may be necessary to their own use. Permits will be granted to sutlers to transport to the regiment or post sutlered by them such articles as they are authorized to sell free of the three per cent. fee; but no permit will be granted to a sutler, excepting on presenting to the proper permit officer the original certificate of his appointment from the commanding officer of his regiment or post, countersigned by the Division Commander, and on application and affidavit in the prescribed form. Transportation is not permitted to any regimental sutler for an amount of goods exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars worth, nor for over two months' supply at one time. The restrictions on carriers and trade in boats on the Western waters, remain as heretofore. Clearances and permits to any point or place affected by the existing blockade will be granted only upon the requeet of the Department of War or the Department of Navy. All existing authorities to purchase products in the insurrectionary States are revoked, except that products purchased in good faith under such authorities, and paid for prior to the date hereof, may be transported in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as products raised by labor of freedmen, and all authorities to transport goods, wares or merchandise into an insurrectionary State, are revoked. Agents are authorized to purchase for the United States any products of States declared in insurrection at such places as may be designated to the Secretary of the Treasury, at such prices as shall be agreed on with the seller, not exceeding the market value thereof at the place of delivery, nor exceeding three-fourths of the market value in the City of New-York at the latest quotation known to the agent purchasing. The moneys arising from the sale, after the payment of the purchase money and other expenses connected therewith, are required to be paid into the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury has also prepared regulations relative to abandoned, captured and confiscated personal property, which will be carried into effect by the same agents and under the same supervision that are provided under the regulations concerning commercial intercourse. Such property required for public use, is to be appraised and delivered over while provision is made for the sale of the remainder.

The regulations concerning abandoned and confiscated lands, houses and tenements, provide, among other things, for the employment and welfare of freedmen. In each special agency, one or more places, to be known as freedmen's home colonies, are to be established. A Superintendent of Freedmen will be appointed for each of the colonies. The freedmen are classified, and the minimum rate of wages of No. 1 males is to be $25 per month, No. 2, $20; No. 3, $15; No. 1, 2, and 3, females, $18, $14, and $10. These rates shall not restrict mechanics and others from contracting for higher wages, if they can do so. Written agreements may be made between employees and employers on certain conditions, and an interest in the profits of the labor may be given instead of wages. Provision is made for the care of aged and infirm freedmen. Any associations for combinations of associations desiring to improve the condition of freedmen, will have assigned to their care and general charge such freedmen's home colonies as they may desire, and as they can give satisfactory assurance of their ability to provide for, the Secretary of the Treasury reserving the right to revoke or modify the regulation where, in his judgment, the public interests will be promoted by such action. Schools are to be established where these Homes, and labor colonies are established for the education of all children there under the age of 12 years, and penalties are prescribed for [illegible]

NEWS BY THE SAXONIA.

The *Saxonia*, from Southampton July 27, arrived at this port yesterday morning. She was intercepted off Cape Race and the main points of her news were telegraphed thence, but the following additional details are of interest:

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE REBEL INVASION.

From the London Times, July 25.

The interest of the American intelligence received by the *Arabia* is derived from every variety of incident that can illustrate the history of the war. Military operations, political contests or financial difficulties have severally often given a special importance to the installment of news; but never before has the confusion of the time been so vividly represented as by the brief outline we publish this morning of the events of a single week. The invasion of Maryland by the Confederates is in itself but a repetition of their former aggressive movements. But the effects of this attack, and the spirit in which it is met, give the incursion a new significance. It had "assumed formidable proportions," and filled the three chief cities of the North with alarm, extending even to New-York. Baltimore and Washington are "threatened," and the war is carried into the very suburbs of both. The danger is evident to the whole people of the North, but the reiterated appeal to them for the means of defence does not find the same response as before. The people of Maryland itself cannot be relied on by the Federal Government, and would probably rather assist the invasion than help to repel it. But the population of Jersey and Pennsylvania are now described as apathetic and disinclined even to three months' service in the militia. Massachusetts itself exhibits the same indisposition to support the war, for which at the beginning of the conflict it was the most zealous State of the Union. The civic authorities of New-York protest against the removal of the military from the city, apprehending the revival of a riotous spirit in the inhabitants if the troops are withdrawn. The Governor of Pennsylvania is driven to word his proclamations to the people, not in the old terms of confidence and patriotism, but in the harsh language of reproach. He actually accuses them of "stupidity," and that "culpable indifference" which in individuals has been stigmatized as treason. These are indications on the surface of some change that must have been silently working beneath. We cannot hope that the Southern invasion will be a closing incident of the war; but the different, or rather the abated, feeling it excites in the North gives some faint hope that a state of opinion is being created which will not howl down those who speak of peace as public enemies. * * *

During these events, the paper price of gold varied in a range of 30 per cent. It rose to nearly 280, and subsided, when the worst period of alarm was over, to 250. It was just at this juncture that Mr. Fessenden, the successor of Mr. Chase, arrived in New-York, and applied to the bankers for a new loan. He wishes to obtain a temporary advance of $50,000,000 until the 1st of September. The cost of the war is thus impressed on the mind of the North, at the same moment that its dangers are visible on Northern soil, and its difficulty or hopelessness in Virginia. The lessons of experience of all kinds are coming in quick succession. It will task the inventive faculty of the Government press to represent the occurrences of the past week as other than disastrous. We have never heard that Charleston or Richmond had been thrown into such alarm as Baltimore and Washington have felt for several days. The Confederacy is more formidable as an enemy than ever. Its Government can engage Grant and his enormous army while it stretches its arm over him and deals a blow in the North itself that is felt in every section of society. In the lower classes of the community there appears to be beginning a dim consciousness of the real state of things. The mass of the people have filled the ranks of the army again and again; they have fought bravely, and given their lives freely; but they cannot endure a continual effort that has no result, or brings only calamity, and they now begin to shrink from the useless sacrifice.

MR. LINDSAY'S MOTION.

From the London Star, July 25.

Mr. Lindsay's long-expected appeal on behalf of the Confederate States has found a peaceful, harmless end. It was first to have been a definite motion. It stood on the paper so long that it seemed to have become a part of the regular and formal phraseology of that document. It was always being postponed, for reasons which were, to use a familiar phrase, obvious to the meanest understanding. One of the chief causes of delay was the inconvenient tenacity with which Gen. Grant clings to Richmond. The retreat of that General would have been as certainly a signal for the introduction of Mr. Lindsay's motion, as the withdrawal of the ladies from a dinner-table used to be a sign for the gentlemen to begin a long evening over the bottle. But Gen. Grant held out, and the session closed in. Then the motion became a mere calling of attention. The final week came, and Richmond was still menaced; and Mr. Lindsay found the time unfavorable for his hopes. So he thought it prudent to retreat, but covered his retreat by a strategic movement. He changed his invitation into a question, and in this innocent shape presented it to Lord Palmerston last evening. Instead of solemnly inviting the House to recommend an attempt at mediation, Mr. Lindsay mildly asked the Ministry whether it was not their intention, "in concert with the other Powers of Europe," to use their endeavors in order to bring about a suspension of hostilities on the American Continent. Lord Palmerston made the answer which any one might have written down beforehand in his Lordship's behalf. The Government deeply lament the sacrifice of life in America, but do not think it desirable at present to attempt any concert with other Powers for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about the restoration of peace.

No reasonable man can say that he is disappointed by the answer, or that he disapproves of it. Mr. Lindsay himself must, of course, have expected just such a reply, and we cannot think that at the present moment he could seriously wish its purport to be different. Optimism itself cannot profess to believe that an appeal from England or France, or both combined, would have the slightest effect just now in inducing the American belligerents to come to terms. * * * * * *

We could not serve either party by such ill-timed and futile intrusion of our unsolicited counsel. We might, in all probability, exasperate both. We should be almost certain to irritate one. Many reasons on which it is not necessary to dwell render our advice rather distasteful to the North. Mr. Lindsay and those who act with him in this question are not accepted by the people of the United States as ardent and faithful friends, whose counsels ought to command an attentive ear. With all our anxiety for America, we must have a little consideration for the dignity of England. We must not render her more ridiculous than we can possibly help. If any people ever had enough of interfering in the business of others, the English nation is now in that condition of satiety. *Our triumphs in the Danish question are quite enough to satisfy this generation. Let us have no more of such victories, or we are indeed undone.* Let us not range about the world offering our mediation, and getting snubbed in one place and making the quarrel worse in another. Mr. Lindsay talked of our proffering our mediation in concert with "the other Powers of Europe." What other Powers? Does he think the coöperation of the Emperor of the French would make our offer particularly welcome in the United States at a time when France is busily engaged in founding a bran-new empire on the American frontier? Does he suppose that we would invite the coöperation of Russia; or that if invited it would be given; or that if invited and given it would have the slightest effect? Russia offered her advice long ago, and the people of the United States, believing themselves capable of managing their own affairs, preferred to follow their own counsel. *It is really quite time for us to awaken out of the folly of supposing that we can settle by a few words the destinies of all foreign nations, and the yet greater folly of attempting to act upon such a supposition.* We have not lately had so much honor, we have not conferred so many benefits, by the operation of our mediating skill, that we can well afford to renew the experiment upon a much larger scale. Mr. Lindsay may rest content with the fate of his proposition. The thing has ended very well. It might have done some harm, and it has come to a harmless conclusion. *He may feel assured that when one or the other American belligerent is in a frame of mind to pay the slightest attention to such an appeal as he has suggested, there will no longer be the least necessity for our troubling ourselves to make it.*

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE AMERICAN WAR.

In the House of Commons July 25, Mr. Lindsay, before putting the question of which he had given notice, said he had desired to have made a statement containing some important facts bearing upon the American war, and tending to show how futile was the attempt to restore the Union and to coerce the South; but as he had no opportunity now of doing so, he begged simply to ask the First Lord of the Treasury if, considering the great sacrifice of life and property occasioned by the war still raging between the United States of America and the Confederate States, and considering the loss the people of this country have suffered by the war, it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government, in concert with the other Powers of Europe, to use their endeavors to bring about a suspension of hostilities.

Lord Palmerston—I can assure my hon. friend that Her Majesty's Government deeply lament the great sacrifice of life and property in America, and the distress which that war has produced in this country. But we have not thought that in the present state of things there was any advantage to be gained by entering into concert with any other Powers for the purpose of proposing or offering mediation, or of negotiating with the Government of the United States or of the Confederate States to bring about a termination of this unhappy war. [Hear, hear.]

THE REBEL STEAMER MARY, FORMERLY THE ALEXANDRA.

A correspondent writes to the Liverpool *Mercury* under date of July 20:

"On Monday evening last, a large three-masted screw steamer hove in sight off Douglass Bay, Isle of Man. A rumor quickly became prevalent that she was a Confederate cruiser, and her mysterious movements and appearance indicated that there might be some truth in the rumor. She was a long low vessel, with her masts and funnels set in a most rakish fashion, and she sailed with great swiftness. She came in close to the land, and then stood out to sea again, standing on and off between two and three hours. On inquiry we learned that her name was the *Mary*, Capt. Collins, bound to Nassau, and that she had left Liverpool on Monday morning. While off Douglas the Captain endeavored to ship some Manx sailors, who went out to her in a boat, and we believe that some two or three departed in her. She was very heavily laden with coals. She disappeared about 9 o'clock in the evening."

It will be remembered that the famous steamer *Alexandra*, which has been the cause of so much litigation in the English courts, sailed from Liverpool under the name of the *Mary*, and she was undoubtedly the vessel alluded to above.

AMERICAN LOANS IN GERMANY.

From the London Times, (City Article,) July 25.

One cause of the heaviness of most of the Foreign Securities in the London market is stated to consist in the absence of the usual demand from Holland and Germany. Hitherto whenever any particular stock has fallen to a very low price, purchasers have almost always been found at Amsterdam or Frankfort, but latterly the Germans and Dutch have neglected every other kind of investment in their eagerness to buy the bonds of the United States Government, and for that purpose, too, they have been constant sellers of the classes of stocks they were formerly accustomed to deal in. The lowest estimate of the amount they now hold of Federal securities is about £30,000,000 sterling.

From the London Times, July 27.

Almost for the first time, the accounts from the various Continental cities to-day are anxious and unfavorable in their tone with regard to United States securities, and the market here has consequently been weak.

RELICS OF THE ALABAMA.

A Dieppe paper informs us that an English-built yacht, the *Pearl*, now belonging to a French gentleman, has come into that port, and is amusing the sea-side visitors by exhibiting a number of relics from the *Alabama*, picked up after the action, of which the *Pearl* was in part also a spectator. Among these objects saved is a curious note-book, belonging to one of the seamen, and containing, doubtless for his own interests in the way of prize-money, a complete list of all the vessels destroyed or captured by the *Alabama*. The list begins on the 5th of September, 1862, and closes on the 27th of April, 1864; and, curiously enough, enumerates just 65 captures, answering to the number of Capt. Semmes' chronometers. Seven vessels are named as ransomed, 47 as burnt, and 10 as sold; and the work of destruction is estimated at a million sterling.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.

From the Liverpool Courier.

Perhaps it would be interesting to our readers to glance at the following disbursement account as an example of the profits of blockade running. It is guaranteed as a copy of a *bona fide* account:

One Captain, per month	$5,000
First officer, per month	600
Second officer, per month	250
Third officer, per month	160
One boatswain, per month	160
One carpenter, per month	160
One purser, per month	1,000
One steward, per month	150
Three assistants, per month	180
One cook, per month	150
Two assistants, per month	120
One engineer and three assistants, per month	3,500
Twelve firemen and coalheavers, per month	2,400
240 tons of coal	4,300
Rations for crew	2,706
Oil, tallow and packing	1,000
Stevedores	5,000
Pilotage out and in	3,000
Insurance	3,500
Wear and tear	4,250
Incidental expenses	1,000
Interest	875
Risks, (25 per cent.)	37,500
Provisions for passengers	3,000
Total	$80,265

Against this enormous expenditure, we have on the credit side the following as the earnings:

800 bales of cotton for Government	$40,000
800 bales of cotton for owners	40,000
Return freight for Government	40,000
Return freight for owners	40,000
Passengers	12,000
Total	$172,000

Which will leave a monthly profit of $91,735, and if successful, will, in five trips, clear the cost of the steamer!

A REBEL FLEET OF FLYING DUTCHMEN.

The *Vigie*, of Cherbourg, states that four Confederate men-of-war have been met with by merchant vessels cruising in the chops of the Channel; their names are the *General Lee*, the *Georgia*, the *Florida* and the *New Alabama*. The good people of Cherbourg, according to the same authority, are in daily expectation of hearing of an engagement.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the London Times (City Article) July 26.

According to accounts from France, the Emperor Maximilian, on his arrival at the city of Mexico, was assured by the United States Government of its readiness to receive a Minister from the new empire of Mexico, and to accredit one to the Emperor Maximilian. According to diplomatic usage, it is the duty of the new Sovereign to take the first step, and this will at once be adopted by the Emperor Maximilian. The tone of some of the leading Government papers at New-York has lately been such as to give a strong color of truth to this statement.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Paris, Saturday, July 23.

It is stated that M. Drouyn de Lhuys has addressed dispatches to the French Ministers at Vienna and Berlin, to be communicated to M. de Rechberg and M. de Bismark, touching the negotiations opened with Denmark. The statement is correct. The dispatches, which are said to be similar, if not identical in terms, very earnestly recommend to both Governments a policy of moderation with a view to an arrangement which it will be honorable for Denmark to accept. An article which appeared a day or two ago in a Ministerial paper is believed to faithfully reflect the sentiments which animated the Minister when writing these dispatches. It would appear that as England has manifested her intention to take no part, directly or indirectly, in the negotiations opened at Vienna, the three Powers, Austria, Prussia and Denmark, consider themselves free to act as they think proper; the two former on the right which force gives them, and the last has no option but to yield to the hard necessity imposed on it by defeat. To act thus, however, would be a great error on the part of the Powers; and it might be expiated, sooner or later, more seriously than they suppose. If the contemplated arrangements prove to be contrary to equity and to right, the hour would soon come when equity and right would turn against those who disregarded them. Charles IX., will, it is hoped, forget his origin as a German Prince, and think only of his title as King of Denmark; still there are certain symptoms showing a disposition on his part to think less of the interest of the nation over which he was placed by the treaty of 1852, and more of his personal interests. A good deal was at first expected from the moderation of Prussia and the firm character of Austria; but the attitude of both the London Conference and their conduct during the war have dissipated those illusions, and justify the apprehensions that have arisen as to the extent of their ambition. It would not be surprising if the Austrian, Danish and Prussian Plenipotentiaries at Vienna had even now sanctioned an arrangement by which the Germanic Confederation should incorporate not only Holstein, the population of which is German—not only the portion of Schleswig, also with a German population, but those portions of territory of which the inhabitants are exclusively of Danish origin, interests and character. An incorporation of such a character would be at once the abandonment of the Treaty of 1852, as well as the violation of the Treaties of 1815, which fixed the territorial limits of the German Confederation. Of all other European Governments, that of France is certainly the last to find fault with Austria and Prussia for disregarding the acts of the Congress of Vienna, but the French Government could hardly be expected to permit the violation of an old right with the object of substituting for it the mere pleasure of these sovereigns, without protesting against such an abuse of force. Granted that Germany has no desire to keep within the stipulations of the Treaty of 1852, to recognize them, or to recognize them no longer; granted that she does not desire to keep within the limits marked out in 1815 by the representatives of Europe coalesced against France; but, by what title does Germany pretend to substitute on her own authority and her own will new limits which the wishes of the people and the right of nationalities have not sanctioned? This, in point of fact, is the whole question. Germany may, if she think proper, cast to the winds the old and written law; but it is on condition that it shall be replaced by the new law, and the new law is the right of nationalities—on condition that the population of these territories shall be consulted before they are disposed of; and, above all, that fractions of the Scandinavian race shall not be tacked to the Germanic Confederation.

Before committing an abuse of force and a violation of equity like this, the two great German Powers would do well to remember that there is such a thing as retaliation. If the Confederation now attain aggrandizement after a fashion so unjustifiable, it will expose itself to reprisals which would be all the more richly merited, as it would itself have given the example of the lust of conquest. From the very moment it allows itself to be led away for its own profit by that spirit, it may expect that others will imitate it to its detriment.

THE CONFERENCE AT VIENNA.

From the Independance Belge, July 20.

Letters from Berlin inform us that the peace negotiations will open to-day, the 20th July, in Vienna. It is stated that they will be conducted by the two Ministers [of Foreign Affairs, Herr Von Bismark and Count Rechberg. It is probable that Denmark will be represented by two statesmen who belong to the present Cabinet, M. de Moltke and M. de Quaade, Ministers without portfolios. France, which aided Denmark to place herself in communication with the German Powers, and assisted in sketching out the first negotiations, now holds completely aloof. The choice of the city where the negotiations are to take place sufficiently indicates this; in default of this proof one would be found in the susceptibility with which Germany repels the idea of all interference in a question which she considers exclusively her own affair, whether by Europe or by a Great Power. Denmark herself, moreover, can only gain by throwing herself upon the generosity which her weakness imposes on her adversaries, and the control which their divergent interests will exercise over their conduct toward her. We do not mean to say, however, that France remains completely indifferent, although she does not act. The plan of an eventual absorption of Denmark by the Confederation, and that of a material aggrandisement of Prussia, forbid her to do so. Independently of the reservations upon this point already made by the Chancellery of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, mention is made of a fresh circular of that Minister respecting the negotiations now open, and in which, occupying himself specially with the future government of the Duchies, he indicates, it is said, the consultation of the wishes of the populations as the sole means of settling the rival claims to the sovereignty of the new State. This view is also that of the liberal papers of Germany, especially of those which appear in the Duchies. Organs of the sentiments of their fellow-citizens, they show them to us as very weary of the state of provisional administration in which the conquering Powers hold them, and ready to rise against every attempt to impose upon them any other sovereign than the candidate of their choice, Prince Frederick of Augustenburg.

The *General Correspondenz*, of Vienna, says:

"The sittings of the Conference will commence regularly on the 26th. A preliminary meeting of the principal Austrian, Prussian and Danish Plenipotentiaries was held on the Monday, when an interchange of views took place, which, although of a general character, may yet have some influence upon the actual negotiations."

A telegram from Vienna, of July 26, says:

"The first sitting of the Conference was held at 1 P. M. to-day, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Besides the principal Plenipotentiaries, Count Rechberg and Herr Bismark were present. Nothing is as yet known respecting the proceedings."

A BELLIGERENT RESOLUTION.

The following resolution was proposed in the Stuttgard Chamber:

"We solemnly protest against the forcible occupation of Rendsburg by the Prussian troops, and request the Government, in conjunction with other States, to oppose this violence, the necessary means for that purpose being granted by the Chamber."

This resolution was carried unanimously.

ENGLAND.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW CUNARD STEAMER CUBA.

From the North British Daily Mail.

On Wednesday, in common with thousands of spectators, we had the pleasure of witnessing the launch of one of the finest screw vessels ever built on the Clyde. The *Cuba* is perhaps the finest packet ship ever built on the Clyde. The latest and most remarkable results of mechanical skill in this department have been taken advantage of in her construction, and the highest style of artistic finish as regards her internal accommodation has not been considered too costly for adoption. The building of the vessel has occupied just a year, to-day, and the result is such as completely satisfies the taste and experience of the most competent judges. It being understood that the launch was to take place about 2 o'clock on Wednesday, long previous to that time crowds of enthusiastic on-lookers began to assemble on both sides of the river, and soon occupied every available spot. At about a quarter to 2 o'clock the side fastenings were all removed, with the exception of the cables at the prow, which were intended to regulate the progress of the ship, and in the course of a minute or two the magnificent steamer gracefully glided into the water, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the dense crowd of spectators. The ceremony of christening was performed by Miss Grey Buchanan. After the launch, the ladies and gentlemen who had graced the ceremony with their presence were regaled by Messrs. Tod & McGregor in one of the rooms in connection with their their extensive works.

The screw steamship *Cuba*, whose successful launch we have narrated, is intended for the Cunard line of mail steamers between Liverpool and New-York. She has accommodation for 300 first-class passengers, and is capable of transporting from 1,200 to 1,500 troops. Her length of keel and forerake is 327 feet, and her breadth of beam, moulded, 42 feet, while her depth, moulded, to spar deck, is 29 feet. Her tonnage has been estimated at 2,832 tons, builders' measurement, and she is fitted up with oscillating geared engines of 600-horse power nominal, furnished with all the latest improvements, including surface condensers. She is to be supplied with Cunningham's patent reefing topsails, and the application of lightning conductors to iron ships, made by the celebrated electrician, Sir J. Snow Harris, has been wisely taken advantage of. The ship is furnished with nine water-tight compartments, four of which come to the upper deck. She has four boilers, with 24 furnaces, and the steam is to be blown into the sea. The internal fittings of the ship are of such a character as to combine elegance with comfort, the upholstery being the work of Messrs. McMurray, Boyd & Co. The apartments destined for the operation of the baker, butcher, confectioner, &c., are got up in a manner perfectly unexceptionable, while the mail sorting room is of such a kind as to combine in the most perfect manner expedition with certainty in the allotment of the letters. The arrangements in this department are perfectly unique in their character. There is a magazine aft, forming a small compartment of itself, of a character for convenience consonant with the other departments indicated, and which, in case of fire, can be flooded if necessary. She is to be furnished with three masts, 32 inches in diameter, and each consisting of one continuous beam of wood from Vancouver's Island.

A comparison with previous vessels launched in the Clyde, of much the same calibre, will not prove unfavorable to the *Cuba*. In her construction, advantage has been taken of the most recent improvements in every department of the art of shipbuilding, and in many cases these improvements are not by any means trifling. The *Scotia*, which was launched from the yard of the Messrs. Napier in June, 1861, and which has given so great satisfaction to her owners, was, in point of bulk, perhaps the superior of the *Cuba*, her length of keel and forerake being 366 feet, her breadth of beam nearly 48 feet, and her depth 33-5 feet. Yet, in symmetry of form and quality of internal accommodation, the *Cuba* will vie with her predecessor in every requisite for the comfort and luxury of passengers, and it is expected will prove a most formidable rival in point of speed. Of this we are satisfied, at all events, that the present vessel must contribute in no small degree to the fame and importance of her builders.

Cheaper Fuel.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Several of your correspondents have recently started the inquiry, "Can no cheaper substitute be found for fuel than coal or wood?" One of them asserts, in your issue of the 6th, that this country abounds with peat, and he seems to place great reliance upon some recently-patented process of *compression*, by which means reasonably good fuel may be made of material found in almost all parts of this country, where boggy or swampy land is found, and which can be had almost for the shoveling and pressing. If this be true, and science does not permit us to doubt it, what is more reasonable to suppose than that we have at hand, in this State, both the material and the means to provide an ample supply of this new sort of fuel for a quarter the present price of coal? Government employ in their forage department here a novel press, which will condense hay, straw, wool, cotton, rags, &c., to almost any desired density; and scientific persons claim that it is equally applicable to the pressure and preparation of peat, for fuel. In fact, specimens of the work of this press, both in hay and straw, to be seen at the doors of the *American Agriculturist* office, in the Times Building, and which attract the earnest attention of hundreds, daily, leave no doubt of its entire adaptability to this use, provided, only, that the material referred to answers the expectation of those claiming to be well-informed on that subject.

We have been told that spent tanback, and even vegetable substances, such as coarse weeds, broom-corn stalks, and the like, have been reduced, by this press, to measurably good fuel, when burnt on a grate, for driving machinery, and other ordinary uses; and we see no reason to doubt it, judging by the samples referred to. If this may be done, muck, bog, or peat, may be served likewise, and be cut up, in blocks, with wonderful rapidity, by a gang of saws, and reduced to any desired form, with far greater ease and economy than either coal or wood are prepared for consumption.

We should at least be glad if some enterprising person will put it to the test, as, without some such substitute, coal and wood must very soon be entirely out of the reach of the poorer classes, and a vast amount of suffering must be the natural consequence of the deprivation.

We have even been told that persons interested in the production and sale of coal, in the State of Pennsylvania, have given this subject some attention lately, and we hope, without reference to turning this press (which, we presume, is also patented) into a monopoly, such as is supposed to exist in the coal trade.

Let us have a cheap fuel for the million, if found to be laying in our pathway, upon the borders of all our rivers, canals and railroads, at our very doors, and of no practical value whatever now.

Such a discovery, and such an application of so simple an invention would be, indeed, a boon to all classes of society, and for all time to come, which it would be scarcely possible to estimate the value of. It is not yet too late in the season to prepare millions of tons of this sort of fuel, and prevent, in a great measure, the further rise in coal—and no better field could be found for the employment of capital now seeking investment. X. Y. Z.

New-York, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

A Card from A. K. McClure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent writing from the southern border of Pennsylvania, says in the Times of the 4th inst.:

"I was informed by a gentleman on the train that Col. McClure paid $5,000 as a ransom for his threatened property, and after all the scoundrels set the torch to his house, and it now stands a smoking ruin."

The foregoing statement has not the shadow of truth. I paid no sum of money to ransom my property, nor did any one for me; and, although my loss is scarcely less than $50,000, not one dollar of tribute would have been paid to barbarous freebooters to save it. I was not present, but no member of my family would have entertained a proposition of any kind to ransom anything belonging to them or me.

A. K. McCLURE.

Chambersburgh, Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

THE WAR UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Manifesto of Ben. Wade and H. Winter Davis against the President's Proclamation.

To the Supporters of the Government:

We have read without surprise, but not without indignation, the proclamation of the President of the 18th of July, 1864. The supporters of the Administration are responsible to the country for its conduct, and it is their right and duty to check the encroachments of the Executive on the authority of Congress, and to require it to confine itself to its proper sphere. It is impossible to pass in silence this proclamation without neglecting that duty; and, having taken as much responsibility as many others in supporting the Administration, we are not disposed to fail in the other duty of supporting the rights of Congress.

The President did not sign the bill to "guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped a republican form of government," passed by the supporters of his Administration in both Houses of Congress, after mature deliberation. The bill did not therefore become a law, and it is therefore nothing. The proclamation is neither an approval nor a veto of the bill; it is, therefore, a document unknown to the laws and Constitution of the United States. So far as it contains an apology for not signing the bill, it is a political manifesto against the friends of the Government. So far as it proposes to execute the bill which is not a law, it is a grave Executive usurpation. It is fitting that the facts necessary to enable the friends of the Administration to appreciate the apology and the usurpation be spread before them. The proclamation says,

> And whereas the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval less than one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session, and was not signed by him—

If this be accurate, still this bill was presented with other bills that were signed. Within that hour the time for the *sine die* adjournment was three times postponed by the votes of both Houses; and the least intimation of a desire for more time by the President to consider this bill would have secured a further postponement. Yet the Committee sent to ascertain if the President had any further communication for the House of Representatives reported that he had none; and the friends of the bill who had anxiously waited upon him to ascertain its fate, had already been informed that the President had resolved not to sign it. The time of presentation, therefore, had nothing to do with his failure to approve it.

The bill had been discussed and considered for more than a month in the House of Representatives, which it passed on the 4th of May; it was reported to the Senate on the 27th of May without material amendment, and passed the Senate absolutely as it came from the House on the 2d of July. Ignorance of its contents is out of the question. Indeed, at his request, a draft of a bill, substantially the same in all material points and identical in the points objected to by the proclamation, had been laid before him for his consideration in the Winter of 1862–3. There is, therefore, no reason to suppose the provisions of the bill took the President by surprise. On the contrary, we have reason to believe them to have been so well known that this method of preventing the bill from becoming a law without the constitutional responsibility of a veto had been resolved on long before the bill passed the Senate. We are informed by a gentleman entitled to entire confidence that before the 22d of June, in New-Orleans, it was stated by a member of Gen. Banks' Staff, in the presence of other gentlemen in official position, that Senator Doolittle had written a letter to the department that the House Reconstruction bill would be staved off in the Senate to a period too late in the session to require the President to veto it in order to defeat it, and that Mr. Lincoln would retain the bill if necessary, and thereby defeat it. The experience of Senator Wade, in his various efforts to get the bill considered in the Senate, was quite in accordance with that plan; and the fate of the bill was accurately predicted by letters received from New-Orleans before it had passed the Senate.

Had the proclamation stopped there it would have been only one other defeat of the will of the people by an Executive perversion of the constitution. But it goes further. The President says:

> And whereas the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their proper practical relation in the Union, which plan expresses the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay before the people for their consideration,

By what authority of the Constitution? In what forms? The result to be declared by whom? With what effect when ascertained? Is it to be a law by the approval of the people without the approval of Congress at the will of the President? Will the President, on his opinion of the popular approval, execute it as law? Or is this merely a device to avoid the serious responsibility of defeating a law on which so many loyal hearts reposed for security? But the reason now assigned for not approving the bill are full of ominous significance. The President proceeds:

> "Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known, that, while I am (as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for restoration) unprepared, by a formal approval of this bill, to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration—

That is to say, the President is resolved that the people shall not by law take any securities from the rebel States against a renewal of the rebellion, before restoring their power to govern us. His wisdom and prudence are to be our sufficient guarantees. He further says:

> "And, while I am also unprepared to declare that the Free State Constitutions and Governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have set up the same as to further effort"—

That is to say, the President persists in recognizing those shadows of governments in Arkansas and Louisiana, which Congress formally declared should not be recognized; whose Representatives and Senators were repelled by formal votes of both Houses of Congress; which it was declared formally should have no electoral vote for President and Vice-President. They are mere creatures of his will. They cannot live a day without his support. They are mere oligarchies imposed on the people by military orders under the forms of election, at which Generals, Provost-Marshals, soldiers and camp followers were the chief actors, assisted by a handful of resident citizens, and urged on to premature action by private letters from the President. In neither Louisiana nor Arkansas, before Banks' defeat, did the United States control half the territory or half the population. In Louisiana Gen. Banks' proclamation candidly declared, "The fundamental law of the State is martial law." On that foundation of freedom he erected what the President calls "the free constitution and government of Louisiana." But of this State, whose fundamental law was martial law, only sixteen parishes out of forty-eight parishes were held by the United States; and in five of the sixteen we held only our camps. The eleven parishes we substantially held had 233,185 inhabitants; the residue of the State not held by us, 575,617. At the farce called an election the officers of Gen. Banks returned that 11,346 ballots were cast, but whether any or by whom the people of the United States have no legal assurance; but it is probable that 4,000 were cast by soldiers or employes of the United States, military or municipal, but none according to any law, State or national, and 7,000 ballots represent the State of Louisiana. Such is the free constitution and government of Louisiana; and like it is that of Arkansas. Nothing but the failure of a military expedition deprived us of a like one in the swamps of Florida; and before the Presidential election like ones may be organized in every rebel State where the United States have a camp.

The President, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel States at the dictation of his personal ambition. If these votes turn the balance in his favor, is it to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce? If the rebel majority assert their supremacy in those States, and send votes which elect an enemy of the Government, will we not repel his claims? And is not that civil war for the Presidency inaugurated by the votes of rebel States? Seriously impressed with these dangers, Congress, "the proper constitutional authority," formally declared that there are no State Governments in the rebel States, and provided for their erection at a proper time; and both the Senate and the House of Representatives rejected the Senators and Representatives chosen under the authority of what the President calls the free constitution and government of Arkansas. The President's Proclamation "holds for naught" this judgment, and discards the authority of the Supreme Court, and strides headlong toward the anarchy his proclamation of the 8th of December inaugurated. If electors for President be allowed to be chosen in either of those States, a sinister light will be cast on the motives which induced the President to "hold for naught" the will of Congress rather than his government in Louisiana and Arkansas. That judgment of Congress which the President defies was the exercise of an authority exclusively invested in Congress by the Constitution to determine what is the established government in a State, and in its own nature and by the highest judicial authority binding on all other departments of the Government.

The Supreme Court has formally declared that, under the fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution, requiring the United States to guarantee to every State a republican form of government, "it rests with Congress to decide what Government is the established one in a State;" and "when Senators and Representatives of a State are admitted into the councils of the Union the authority of the Government under which they are appointed, as well as its republican character, is recognized by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every other department of the Government, and could not be questioned in a judicial tribunal. It is true that the contest in this case did not last long enough to bring the matter to this issue; and, as no Senators or Representatives were elected under the authority of the Government of which Mr. Dorr was the head, Congress was not called upon to decide the controversy. Yet the right to decide is placed there." Even the President's proclamation of the 8th December, formally declares that "Whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats, constitutionally rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive." And that is not the less true because wholly inconsistent with the President's assumption in that proclamation of a right to institute and recognize State Governments in the rebel States, nor because the President is unable to perceive that his recognition is a nullity if it be not conclusive on Congress.

Under the Constitution, the right to Senators and Representatives is inseparable from a State Government. If there be a State Government, the right is absolute. If there be no State Government, there can be no Senators or Representatives chosen. The two Houses of Congress are expressly declared to be the sole judges of their own members. When, therefore, Senators and Representatives are admitted, the State Government, under whose authority they were chosen, is conclusively established; when they are rejected, its existence is as conclusively rejected and denied. And to this judgment the President is bound to submit. The President proceeds to express his unwillingness "to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish Slavery in States" as another reason for not signing the bill. But the bill nowhere proposes to abolish Slavery in States. The bill did provide that all slaves in the rebel States should be manumitted. But as the President had already signed three bills manumitting several classes of slaves in States, it is not conceived possible that he entertained any scruples touching that provision of the bill respecting which he is silent. He has already himself assumed a right by proclamation to free much the larger number of slaves in the rebel States, under the authority given him by Congress to use military power to suppress the rebellion; and it is quite inconceivable that the President should think Congress could vest in him a discretion it could not exercise itself.

It is the more unintelligible from the fact that, except in respect to a small part of Virginia and Louisiana, the bill covered only what the Proclamation covered—added a Congressional title and judicial remedies by law to the disputed title under the Proclamation, and perfected the work the President professed to be so anxious to accomplish. Slavery as an institution can be abolished only by a change of the Constitution of the United States or of the law of the State; and this is the principle of the bill. It required the new constitution of the State to provide for that prohibition; and the President, in the face of his own Proclamation, does not venture to object to insisting on that condition. Nor will the country tolerate its abandonment, yet he defeated the only provision imposing it. But when he describes himself, in spite of this great blow at emancipation, as "sincerely hoping and expecting that a constitutional amendment abolishing Slavery throughout the nation may be adopted," we curiously inquire on what his expectation rests, after the vote of the House of Representatives at the recent session, and in the face of the political complexion of more than enough of the States to prevent the possibility of its adoption within any reasonable time; and why he did not indulge his sincere hopes with so large an installment of the blessing as his approval of the bill would have secured.

After this assignment of his reasons for preventing the bill from becoming a law, the President proceeds to declare his purpose to execute it as a law by his plenary dictatorial power. He says:

> Nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system for restoration contained in the bill as the very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it; and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the executive aid and assistance to any such people as soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which cases Military Governors will be appointed, with directions to proceed according to the bill.

A more studied outrage on the legislative authority of the people has never been perpetrated. Congress passed a bill; the President refused to approve it, and then by proclamation puts as much of it in force as he sees fit, and proposes to execute those parts by officers unknown to the laws of the United States, and not subject to the confirmation of the Senate. The bill directed the appointment of provisional governors by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The President, after defeating the law, proposes to appoint without law and without the advice and consent of the Senate, Military Governors of the rebel States. He has already exercised this dictatorial usurpation in Louisiana, and he defeated the bill to prevent its limitation. Henceforth we must regard the following precedent as the Presidential law of the rebel States:

> Executive Mansion, Washington, March 15, 1864.
> *His Excellency Michael Hahn, Governor of Louisiana:*
> Until further orders, you are hereby invested with the powers exercised hitherto by the Military Governor of Louisiana. Yours, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

This Michael Hahn is no officer of the United States; the President, without law, without the advice and consent of the Senate, by a private note not even countersigned by the Secretary of State, makes him Dictator of Louisiana. The bill provided for the civil administration of the laws of the State till it should be in a fit temper to govern itself, repealing all laws recognizing Slavery, and making all men equal before the law. These beneficent provisions the President has annulled. People will die, and marry, and transfer property, and buy and sell, and to these acts of civil life courts and officers of the law are necessary. Congress legislated for these necessary things, and the President deprives them of the protection of the law. The President's purpose to instruct his Military Governors to "proceed according to the bill"—a makeshift to calm the disappointment its defeat has occasioned—is not merely a grave usurpation, but a transparent delusion. He cannot "proceed according to the bill," after preventing it from becoming a law. Whatever is done will be at his will and pleasure, by persons responsible to no law, and more interested to secure the interests and execute the will of the President than of the people; and the will of Congress is to be "held for naught," "unless the loyal people of the rebel States choose to adopt it." If they should graciously prefer the stringent bill to the easy proclamation, still the registration will be made under no legal sanction; it will give no assurance that a majority of the people of the States have taken the oath; if administered, it will be without legal authority, and void; no indictment will lie for false swearing at the election, or for admitting bad or rejecting good votes; it will be the farce of Louisiana and Arkansas acted over again, under the forms of this bill, but not by authority of law.

But when we come to the guarantees of future peace which Congress meant to exact, the forms, as well as the substance of the bill, must yield to the President's will that none should be imposed. It was the solemn resolve of Congress to protect the loyal men of the nation against three great dangers, (1,) the return to power of the guilty leaders of the rebellion, (2,) the continuance of Slavery, and (3,) the burden of the rebel debt. Congress required assent to those provisions by the convention of the State, and if refused, it was to be dissolved. The President "holds for naught" that resolve of Congress, because he is unwilling "to be inflexibly committed to any one plan of restoration," and the people of the United States are not to be allowed to protect themselves, unless their enemies agree to it. The order to proceed according to the bill is therefore merely at the will of the rebel States; and they have the option to reject it, accept the proclamation of the 8th of December, and demand the President's recognition. Mark the contrast. The bill requires a majority, the proclamation is satisfied with one-tenth; the bill requires one oath, the proclamation another; the bill ascertains voters by registering, the proclamation by guess; the bill exacts adherence to existing territorial limits, the proclamation admits of others; the bill governs the rebel States by law, equalizing all before it, the proclamation commits them to the lawless discretion of Military Governors and Provost Marshals; the bill forbids electors for President, the proclamation and defeat of the bill threaten us with civil war for the admission or exclusion of such votes; the bill exacted exclusion of dangerous enemies from power and the relief of the nation from the rebel debt, and the prohibition of Slavery forever, so that the suppression of the rebellion will double our resources to bear or pay the national debt, free the masses from the old domination of the rebel leaders, and eradicate the cause of the war; the proclamation secures neither of these guarantees.

It is silent respecting the rebel debt and the political exclusion of rebel leaders; leaving Slavery exactly where it was by law at the outbreak of the rebellion, and adds no guarantee even of the freedom of the slaves he undertook to manumit. It is summed up in an illegal oath, without a sanction, and therefore void. The oath is to support all proclamations of the President, during the rebellion, having reference to slaves. Any government is to be accepted at the hands of one-tenth of the people not contravening that oath. Now that oath neither secures the abolition of Slavery nor adds any security to the freedom of the slaves the President declared free. It does not secure the abolition of Slavery; for the proclamation of freedom merely professed to free certain slaves, while it recognized the institution. Every constitution of the rebel States at the outbreak of the rebellion may be adopted without the change of a letter, for none of them contravene that proclamation—none of them establish Slavery. It adds no security to the freedom of the slaves. For their title is the proclamation of freedom. If it be unconstitutional, an oath to support it is void. Whether constitutional or not, the oath is without authority of law, and therefore void. If it be valid and observed, it exacts no enactment by the State, either in law or Constitution, to add a State guaranty to the proclamation title; and the right of a slave to freedom is an open question before the State courts on the relative authority of the State law and the proclamation. If the oath binds the one-tenth who take it, it is not exacted of the other nine-tenths who succeed to the control of the State Government; so that it is annulled instantly by the act of recognition. What the State courts would say of the proclamation, who can doubt? But the master would not go into court—he would seize his slave. What the Supreme Court would say, who can tell? When and how is the question to get there? No habeas corpus lies for him in a United States court, and the President defeated with this bill its extension of that writ to this case. Such are the fruits of this rash and fatal act of the President—a blow at the friends of his administration, at the rights of humanity, and at the principles of republican government.

The President has greatly presumed on the forbearance which the supporters of his Administration have so long practiced, in view of the arduous conflict in which we are engaged and the reckless ferocity of our political opponents. But he must understand that our support is of a cause, and not of a man: that the authority of Congress is paramount, and must be respected; that the whole body of the Union men of Congress will not submit to be impeached by him of rash and unconstitutional legislation; and if he wishes our support he must confine himself to his executive duties—to obey and execute, not make the laws; to suppress by arms armed rebellion, and leave political reorganization to Congress.

If the supporters of the Government fail to insist on this, they become responsible for the usurpations which they fail to rebuke, and are justly liable to the indignation of the people, whose rights and security, committed to their keeping, they sacrifice.

Let them consider the remedy for these usurpations, and, having found it, fearlessly execute it.

B. F. WADE,
Chairman Senate Committee.
H. WINTER DAVIS,
Chairman Committee House of Representatives on the Rebellious States.

FROM NEW-MEXICO.

The Difficulties of a Trip to Santa Fe—Dangers from the Indians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

Santa Fe, New-Mexico.

Trials, tribulations and detentions are expected, as a matter of course, in a journey over the plains lasting forty odd days, but I am neither willing nor ready to admit that the presence, or at any moment expected presence of hostile Indians was at all agreeable either in fact or fancy. I had heard of such men in such delicate situations "holding on to their scalps" for self-protection, but never so fully understood the somewhat romantic expression in all its bearings as I did in the trip between the States and this capital of New-Mexico.

Then the Cheyennes, Kiowas and Sioux were our daily and hourly dread, and now, as I am about taking a trip still further South and Southwest, I have in anticipation the fear of a still more hostile and determined tribe, (Apache Indians,) who have so much annoyed the white settlers that one particular pass on the road between this city and El Paso, that I call to mind, has been for years known and dreaded as the "Journada del Muerto," or journey of death.

Another not particularly agreeable spot is called the "Apache Pass." This, it will be recollected, was the scene of a most horrible and brutal murder by the Apaches of some nine men, who, in July, 1862, left the Pinos Altos mines to go to California, but not one was left to report the horrors of the bloody tragedy, and when the bodies were found by Gen. Carleton's command, it was evident that one of the unfortunate men had been slowly tortured by being burned at a stake.

For the last few hundred miles of our journey to this place, the fact that we had been getting nearer and nearer to the clouds, by an almost unconscious ascent, was most potent; for the extreme rarity of the air, difficulty in drawing a long breath consequent upon the slightest exertion, and the remarkable distance objects could be seen, all tended to bring the fact to particular notice. The atmosphere is so clear and elegant that mountain-tops, snow-clad, could be distinctly seen a hundred and twenty or thirty miles; a most superb vindication of the clearness of the atmosphere, and a most positive expelling of vain hopes of reaching them sooner than several days' traveling.

Then again, in these July days, we are enjoying such charming weather, that blankets are in demand every night, and woolen clothes by no means uncomfortable at noonday.

Santa Fé is situated in a pleasant cañon, through which runs a very small brook dignified by the name of Santa Fé River, though I am told that at times in the past it has caused much destruction of property by its sudden and unexpected rise, bringing from the mountains huge boulders, which are propelled with fearful rapidity by its swift current. The inhabitants of Denver City lately suffered terribly in loss of life and property by the sudden overflow of what had been for years a dry river bed. To one who had never seen a Mexican town, the appearance of the city from an adjacent hill-top would very quickly and naturally bring to mind the great and striking resemblance to a brick-kiln. First impressions, however, are not always to be relied on, and, as in other instances, so in this, an agreeable surprise awaited us. The day we arrived was San Juan's day, and the chimes from three cathedrals rang out merry peals in respect to the day, and all the inhabitants that could procure a horse and wagon were duly "celebrating" the festival by riding at a break-neck pace, utterly regardless of the consequence of running over any of the thousand and one ragged, dirty-faced urchins to be met with at every other step.

The houses are one story high, and built of good solid mud bricks—made of mud and straw, sun-dried—and though not presenting the most impressive appearance from the outside, are generally well-finished and neat within. The thickness of both roof and walls add greatly to comfort, being natural protectors against extreme heat and cold. The question has often arisen in my own mind concerning the expediency of building with mud or "adobe," and neglecting the many really good blocks of stone that can generally be procured easily, and the only satisfactory answer I can obtain is, that in the former instance buildings can be erected much cheaper, and will last a couple of centuries nicely. Were I in any more Northern latitude, where rains and snows are frequent, I should not be disposed to admit the validity or even plausibility of the answer, but attribute a deal of laziness to the friendly inhabitants.

Here we need no umbrellas, for it scarce ever rains, and, in consequence of this dearth of water, are dependent upon the river for watering garden spots. Thousands of these little "acequia" are to be seen running from the river into and through every garden in town. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, I believe almost every vegetable can be raised, except that good old Irish root, potato, and, with a little trouble, all kinds of fruit-trees would prosper, though, with the exception of plum and apricot, I have seen no other kind, barring the splendid orchard and garden attached to the Convent of the "Lady of the Light." In this garden, as well as in the cathedrals, the Roman Catholics show out their usual perseverance in secular affairs, and the crowds that attend service on Sundays exhibit the religious devotion so generally conceded to that sect. This city has records of its early days dated 1626, though I believe that the first Spanish settlers came here in 1596—perhaps earlier. Near Fort Wingate an inscription rock has been discovered bearing names and dates of 1596; and, very lately, at the base of the rock, after trees had been cut down and dirt taken away, the date of 1526 was discovered.

It may be possible, but hardly probable, that this date can be taken as the year in which the Spanish first came up the Rio Grande; though Cortez was in Old Mexico in 1521, and we read that the Spaniards were in search of the rich Indian pueblos—the streets of which were thought to have been paved with gold.

One cannot look upon these Aztec and Indian ruins without wondering how old they are, and who were the inhabitants that have left such evidences of their zeal and energy. Concerning the gold regions of our neighboring Territory of Arizona I know but little, but shall be obliged to visit that section soon. However, from the reports of officers and citizens, it is conceded that the country is exceedingly rich in gold. The Arizona *Miner* says that from one placer claim on the Lower Hassayampa, nearly $4,000 were taken out in three weeks' time, and that another claim yielded ten ounces in one day. The great drawback to mining at present is the attitude of the Apaches toward all white men; and the horrible massacres that have for years taken place in that, as well as this Territory, inspire us with the hope that these man-burners and murderers may shortly be dealt with as they deserve. One expedition, sent out from this place lately under Col. Davis, succeeded in surprising an Indian rancheria, killing 49, and capturing 16 prisoners.

This is a very good beginning, as it is the greatest number of Indians killed in one attack that has taken place in modern Indian warfare.

Indians understand to a perfection the old maxim of fighting and running away, never in an attack coming toward an enemy in a body, but singly, riding round and round, exposing often but an arm and leg thrown over a horse, whilst he can shoot with unerring accuracy from under the horse's neck.

And so while I can but hope that soon our Western lands may be rid of these hostile savages, and the immense gold fields be worked for the good of the country, as well as of individuals, I think that I am not far from right when I assert that the Indians will have to be subdued, or Arizona, with her great mineral resources, abandoned.

IMPORTANT TREASURY NOTICE.

Assessment and Reassessment of Licenses.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 30, 1864.

Section 80 of the act of June 30, 1864, prescribes that "where the amount of any license, or the rate, has been increased, or is liable to be increased by law above the amount of any existing license to any person, firm or company, or has been under-stated or under-estimated, such person, firm or company shall be again assessed and pay the amount of such increase, which shall be indorsed on the original license, which shall thereafter be held good and sufficient."

Under this provision assessors will at once proceed to reassess all persons, firms and corporations assessed for licenses where, under the act of June 30, the rate has been or is liable to be increased, or where any existing license has been under-stated or under-estimated.

They will also notify all persons engaged in any trade, business or profession for which a license is required under the provisions of the new law, though not liable to be assessed for a license under the former laws, to take out the appropriate license.

Licenses, whether reassessed or newly issued under the act of June 30, will take effect from the 1st of July, and the assessment will be *pro rata*—ten-twelfths of the rate or amount fixed for such new license, or of the increase upon the old rate.

Where any person was on the 1st of May engaged in any occupation for which a license was then required, and continued such occupation after that date, and made no application for a license, and no license tax was assessed prior to July 1, such party will be required to take license, as of May 1, for one year, and be charged with the then existing rate; and if by the new law the rate is increased, such licenses will be reassessed, and the amount of such increase indorsed thereon.

The indorsement will be made by the collector, and no reassessed license will protect the party carrying on the business mentioned in it without such indorsement.

The law provides for a reassessment and the payment of the increase, where the rate has been or is liable to be increased; but it does not provide for any remission of the excess where the rate has been diminished, or where the law is so changed that any existing license becomes unnecessary, or a new license of a different character is required. Under the old law lottery ticket dealers were required to pay a license fee of $1,000; by the present law the fee is fixed at $160. An incorporated bank, under the old law was required, in certain cases, to take a broker's license; by the present law it is required to take a banker's license, which covers the business of a broker. Yet the law gives no authority to refund any part of the fee in either case.

Under the old law wholesale liquor-dealers, who were also wholesale dealers in other goods, were required to take out a license for each business, while under the present law a license as a wholesale liquor-dealer, by special provision, covers the business of a wholesale dealer; where, therefore, a party is now assessed or reassessed as a wholesale liquor-dealer, his license as a wholesale dealer becomes unnecessary, yet the fee paid for that license cannot, as the law now stands, be refunded.

The law defines a wholesale liquor-dealer to be, first, a person who shall sell spirits in quantities of three gallons and upward; and, second, one whose annual sales, including sales of other merchandise, shall exceed $25,000; and, by express provision, a person licensed as a wholesale liquor-dealer is not required to take out an additional license for the sale of other merchandise on the same premises. This exemption from additional license for the sale of other merchandise is not, by this law, extended to a retail liquor-dealer; but a person holding a license as a retail liquor-dealer cannot sell other merchandise without a license as a retail dealer. A person holding a license only as a retail dealer may sell merchandise to the amount of $25,000, and, under a license as a retail liquor-dealer only, he may sell spirits in quantities less than three gallons to the same amount; but if he holds both licenses the instant his sales of spirits and other merchandise exceed $25,000, he ceases to be a retail liquor-dealer, but comes within the definition of a wholesale liquor-dealer, and must take license as such.

Lawyers, conveyancers, claim agents, physicians, surgeons, dentists, cattle brokers, horse dealers, and pedlers, under the new law, though associated in business, must take license individually, and cannot be licensed as a firm. Where persons belonging to either class have taken license as a firm, such license with the approval of the collector, may be transferred to a member of the firm, and the others must take a new license.

A party holding a license as a lawyer or claim agent, is not required to take license as a conveyancer; but a claim agent cannot carry on the business of a lawyer, nor a conveyancer that of a claim agent or lawyer, without a separate license. In towns having a population of less than 6,000 persons, one license may cover the business of land warrant broker, claim agent and real estate agent upon the payment of a fee of $25, the highest fee applicable to either business; but such license must specify the three occupations.

Auctioneers are not, by the act of June 30, restricted in their business to the district in which they have taken out their license. Their monthly returns, however, must be made, and the tax on their sales paid in the district where they have taken out their license. The license should be taken out in the district where they have their office or place of business; but no auctioneer can have an office or place of business in more than one district under one license.

Where any person shall claim an exemption from a license tax as dealer, manufacturer, apothecary, confectioner, eating-house keeper, tobacconist, cattle broker, builder, contractor or insurance agent, because of his annual receipts being less than the sum which determines the liability according to the act, it will devolve on him to show to the satisfaction of the assistant assessor that his annual sales or receipts do not exceed that sum, and the assistant assessor may demand of him a statement in writing of his actual and estimated receipts. If he shall fail to satisfy the assistant assessor of the amount of his receipts or sales, the assistant assessor may make whatever examination may be in his power, and assess the license tax as in his judgment may appear just. If he should be unable to obtain evidence sufficient to justify him in making an assessment, it will be his duty to report the case to the assessor, who may proceed under the 14th section of the act to elicit the necessary evidence, on the basis of which the assessment may be made.

The license of a wholesale dealer will not be for a less amount than his sales for the previous year, except in the case specified in paragraph two of section seventy-nine. The year will be the year next preceding the 1st day of May.

Where the amount of the license fee is fixed, and not graduated by the amount of sales or otherwise, the reassessment made be made upon the application for the existing license.

By the forty-ninth paragraph of the seventy-ninth section of the act of June 30, a license fee of ten dollars is "required of every person, firm or corporation engaged in any business, trade or profession whatsoever, for which no other license is herein required, whose gross annual receipts therefor exceed one thousand dollars."

This is a very general and sweeping provision. It applies:

1. To "every person, firm or corporation" engaged as stated.

A license, though procured by a firm, will not protect a person belonging to the firm and prosecuting an independent business; nor will a license to a corporation protect its corporate members or employes. A man may be one of a firm requiring a license, one of a corporate company requiring a license, and, at the same time, a clerk of the same or of another firm or corporation, and be compelled to pay a license fee as such clerk. His business, as employe, is separate from that of the firm or corporation so far as concerns him individually. The license fee is the purchase of a personal privilege, or rather, perhaps, a tax on the personal employment of the taxpayer, and inures to the benefit of no third person, whatever may be the relation between the parties. The act regards corporations in their legal character as artificial persons, and partnerships as quasi corporations having a legal existence separate and distinct from the individuals by the aggregation of whom they are respectively constituted. In States where the local law allows a married woman to act as a *femme sole* she will be subject to the license duty if she pursues a business which yields the prescribed amount. Minors in business incur the same liabilities for licenses as adults.

2. The business, trade or profession mentioned in the act is limited to such as no other license is required for. But if a person already licensed for one business pursues another, which yields him more than one thousand dollars, he is obliged to pay a separate license fee. The business, trade or profession requiring a license fee must be one which of itself yields over a thousand dollars. If a person should carry on two trades—one of a tailor, for instance, and one of a shoemaker—or should pursue the profession of a clergyman and at the same time teach school, from each of which pursuits his receipts should not exceed $1,000, he would not be required to pay a license fee. For though the license is to the person, it is for the business, and the business which demands it must, without aid from other sources, produce a sum in excess of that mentioned in the statute. Different varieties, or branches of the same kind of business, do not come within the principle, and care on the part of the revenue officers is necessary to distinguish between what is, and what is not, a kind of business different from some other kind.

Among those persons who may be liable to take license under this paragraph may be enumerated the following, as examples, to wit: Clergymen, teachers, farmers, artists, boarding-house keepers, bookkeepers, gardeners, nursery-men, expressmen, teamsters, truckmen, brick-layers, bank tellers, presidents and cashiers of banks, substitute brokers, painters and blacksmiths, (when not manufacturers); persons carrying on saw-mills, clover, grist, or other mills, (when not manufacturers); superintendents, managers, agents or officers of companies or corporations; firms, companies, or corporations organized for any business not requiring any other license, such as railroad and insurance companies, &c., &c.

An office held under the Federal or under a State Government, is not either a business, trade or profession, in the meaning of the act. The commission which the officer holds of the executive authority or appointing power is his sufficient license.

The licenses assessed or reassessed will by regulation of this department, be returned by the assessors in their regular monthly lists.

In cases where it is discovered that the names of persons or objects liable to tax or duty, were omitted from the list of May, 1864, the same should be returned on a special list, and the assessment and collection will be made as on a monthly list. Such special list should be attached to and returned with a monthly list, and the aggregate amount of both should be stated in the accompanying aggregate list.

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner.

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Particulars of the Destruction of the Steamer Clara Bell.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.

The following account of the destruction of the steamer *Clara Bell* was furnished your correspondent this morning, by ANDY MILLER, mate of the ill-fated steamer, and can be relied upon as correct:

The steamer *Clara Bell* left Vicksburgh on Saturday July 23, with four companies of the Sixth Michigan Infantry, bound for White River. We passed on our journey until Sunday morning about 10:30 o'clock, when, opposite Ashton, we were opened upon with four pieces of artillery, supported by infantry, supposed to number about five hundred. We were under the fire for about forty-five minutes. At one time the boat was reported sinking, and the whistle was blown and the bell rung as a token of surrender, when the firing ceased. When it was subsequently ascertained that the boat could be kept afloat, she was started ahead again, when the firing recommenced with terrible effect. The confusion on board was very great. Everybody rushed to the opposite side of the boat, and, with water in the hold, caused her to careen so as to become almost unmanageable, but was finally gotten out of range, with three shots through her below the water-line and any number above; but as the lower ones demanded our particular attention, we had very little time to count the other. Suffice to say, they were numerous.

We landed at Caroline Landing to repair damages and send across to Skipwith's Landing for a gunboat, knowing that the battery would cross the point and be ready for us in the next bend above, or about Grand Lake. So we concluded it was best to send for assistance. The tin-clad *No. Eleven*, hearing the firing, came to us, but could do nothing, the rebels having the longest range guns, so she returned for the iron-clad *Louisville*, but before she could get there, the rebels brought their guns up on to the bar, opposite the boat, and opened on us again. Before they brought their guns in sight, however, they came out to the water's edge three different times, as if wishing to communicate with us, which would not be allowed by the Colonel in charge of the troops on board. After that they ran their guns out on the bar, and opened so quick that no person had time to save anything. The officers and crew of the boat lost everything except what was on their backs. The firing was kept up until after the boat was in flames, caused by the bursting of a shell in the texas, when the rebels set up a shout, saying, "Remember Red River, Shreveport and Alexandria!" and stopped firing. They then moved their guns away.

At the first time we were opened on, thirteen soldiers were wounded, two mortally, one of whom I believe died; the other was burned with the boat. None of the crew were injured.

At about 9 o'clock in the evening the *Louisville* arrived, but the ill-fated *Clara* was burned to the water's edge. The wounded were placed on board the *Louisville*, and the troops and crew of the boat started by land to Skipwith's Landing, a distance said to be about six miles, but before proceeding far, the crew and rear guard were separated from the balance of the command, and as the guide was in the advance, we had to look out for ourselves, which was done by our taking the levee and starting on the double quick. This pace was kept for six miles, over picket fences and through gullies, which went pretty hard with us all, especially the lean captain and mate of the *Clara*. Suffice it to say we arrived at Skipwith's about 2 o'clock Monday morning, and put up at the Hotel d'Afrique till morning, when we were received on board the *No. Eleven* and treated very kindly, (for which Capt. BARNES and his officers will please accept our thanks.) After dinner we went on board the steamer *Fanny Thornton*, and were taken to Vicksburgh. The captain of the *Thornton* is a prime good fellow. I am sorry I have forgotten his name, as it deserves to be made public.

W. B. K.

The Quota of the City.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Sunday, Aug. 7.

DEAR SIR: Under the caption of Military Affairs, in the NEW-YORK TIMES of this day, you refer to the resolutions passed by the Board of Supervisors, on Friday last, and as having a good effect toward filling the quota of this City. In company with a friend, I called yesterday (Saturday) morning on Mr. BLUNT, and was informed that the action of the Board of Supervisors required the signature of the Mayor before it would become a law, and that in the judgment of Mr. BLUNT the sanction of the Mayor would be withheld. I also learned that the passage of the resolutions referred to had already had a marked effect in bringing in persons who could pay from $135 to $335, toward procuring substitutes, and that of a class who could not pay $750 to $800. On a recent trip through New-England to the White Mountains, I saw in almost every city and village notices of parties who would contract to fill the quotas of said cities and counties, and the parties informed me they obtained their substitutes from this City, and herein is the chief cause of the high price which is demanded from our own citizens. Your article in to-day's paper indicates that the resolutions as passed, are complete, and that all that is requisite for those desirous of having a substitute, is to pay the specified sums into the hands of the Recruiting Committee. I write to inquire if the signature of the Mayor is necessary to make the action of the Board of Supervisors legal, and if that sanction is requisite, why is it withheld, with so short a time intervening before the draft is to take place.

Respectfully yours, LEX.

A Good Example.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not often good to commend one's own example to imitation. But I feel, in one instance, that I can do so, consistently and earnestly. Finding that I had $300 that I could just now, by strict economy, do without, I took it to the United States Treasury yesterday, and subscribed it to the 7-30 loan, now offered by the Government. There are, I suppose, from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 of my fellow-citizens who could do the same thing. Putting it at the smallest figure, the imitation of my example would put the handsome loan of $300,000,000 at the disposal of our Government in this critical hour. It would furnish the means of regularly and promptly paying our brave countrymen in arms; it would stiffen the nerves of the whole nation in its great strife for self-preservation; it would strike despair into the assassins who are aiming a blow at the heart of our Republic; it would intensify our own patriotism; it would encourage our friends and paralyze our enemies beyond the sea. Enough said. May I not, through your widely-circulated columns, say to each of my fellow-citizens, North, South, East and West, "Go thou and do likewise?"

Allow me to add, that I have been doing the same thing for the last two years. Whenever I have had $100, $200, or even $50 that *I could do without*, I have subscribed it to the loan then open. When I have found a friend or neighbor similarly circumstanced, I have recommended, and successfully, the same course. I have thus added no inconsiderable item to the amount loaned, in her struggle, to the glorious Republic which is politically the mother of us all." I do not like that we should go begging for foreign loans. We are well able, with the blessing of our father's God, to see our country safely and gloriously through this crisis, if we will only give "a long pull, and a strong pull, and a *pull all together*."

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1864.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.

Local military matters for the past few days have been very dull. Recruiting progresses but slowly, still it seems to be steadily increasing. The new barracks at the Battery are doing well, though not quite as well as was expected. A number of aliens are enlisted daily, and, to the credit of the managers at the Barracks be it said, the men are protected in their rights, and they are not allowed to be swindled.

THE EXCESSIVE ENROLLMENT.

A copy of the communication of Gov. SEYMOUR to the Secretary of War, has been addressed to the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and also the following letter:

STATE OF NEW-YORK EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 5, 1864.

SIR: I send you a copy of a communication which I have addressed to the Secretary of War, with respect to the quota of your City. You will see by the facts stated therein that great injustice has been done. The excessive enrollment falls heavily upon your population: particularly so among your laborers. They are entitled to the protection of State and City authorities, and of all who can ward off this great wrong. In addition to justice and humanity, there are other considerations well worth your attention. The withdrawal of thirty-six thousand able-bodied men from the first ten districts will disorganize labor, throw a large number of helpless families upon the public for support, and will be injurious alike to the morals and interests of your community. If your quota is raised by the payment of bounties, assuming that you give $300 for each one of 36,954 men called for in the first ten districts, it will amount to $10,786,200. Most of this must be paid by the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. I am making an effort to have your quota brought down to the standard of Massachusetts. This would make a difference of more than 10,000 men and a saving of at least three millions of dollars. It is probable that you will have to pay $500 for substitutes. If this should be true, a correction of your quota will save at least five millions of dollars.

I shall spare no pains to have justice done to your districts. Last year an important correction was made which saved you from the payment of heavy taxation. Heretofore this department has felt the want of coöperation by those interested in its efforts to get justice done to different sections of our State. Indeed, these efforts have in many instances been thwarted by those who should have given assistance. To avoid the difficulty I send you a copy of my letter to Mr. STANTON, and I trust you will look into the facts connected with the enrollment, and will take such stepps as you may deem proper to prevent any unequal action toward your districts. The citizens of New-York and Brooklyn cannot complain of the policy of the General Government in its legislation, or the execution of laws, if hurtful to them, if they do not show any interest in their own behalf, and clearly point out to those who administer the Government in what respect they are suffering by the policy of that Government, or in the execution of its measures. I shall be happy at all times to furnish such facts and statistics as may be needed for these purposes, and I will send agents who can clearly explain everything connected with the enrollment and quota of your section of the State.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

SUBSTITUTES.

It is necessary that any person offering himself as a substitute for the army or navy be able to make an affidavit that he is exempt from draft, for either of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. If born in the country, that he has served for two years either in the army or navy since April 15, 1861; or,
3. If born in the country, that he is under twenty years of age.

These requirements apply to either whites or blacks. The fact that a black man has been a slave does not of itself make him eligible as a substitute.

EXEMPTION PAPERS.

Persons holding receipts for money paid the County Volunteer Committee to procure substitutes are notified that exemption papers have been obtained for those whose receipts bear the following numbers: Nos. 38, 42, 40, 34, 36, 35, 44, 43, 499, 532, 457, 467, 462, 459, 641, 498, 524, 464, 480, 625, 458, 508, 561, 576.

TROOPS FOR ELMIRA.

The troops leaving under the following orders will proceed at once to Elmira to assist in guarding rebel prisoners:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION N. G. S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 33. Col. JOHN N. WILSEY, commanding the One Hundred and Second Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., will forward to Elmira to-morrow, the 8th inst., those companies of this regiment which are now recruited to the minimum standard and the remaining companies as soon as their numbers are so filled. They will report on arrival to Maj. A. S. DEVIN, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal General and superintendent of the recruiting for the one hundred days' service. By order of

Maj.-Gen. CHAS. W. SANFORD.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Division Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS LINDSEY BLUES, ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT, N. G., S. N. Y., MERCER HOUSE, Aug. 8, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12.—In compliance with the above special order No. 33 from division headquarters all companies of this regiment having the minimum number of men will be forwarded to Elmira, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 5 P. M. Quartermaster PRICE will make the necessary requisitions for transportation and subsistence immediately.

By order, Col. JOHN N. WILSEY.

HENRY J. WHITE, Adjt.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES OF PASSENGERS ON A HUDSON RIVER BOAT—ONE OF THE THEIVES ARRESTED.—On Saturday night last, during the trip of the steamboat *St. John*, from Albany to this City, quite a number of occupied state-rooms were entered by means of burglars' instruments, and the pockets of the passengers therein were rifled of all the money that could be found, amounting in the whole to several thousand dollars. Gold watches and other valuable property were also taken. Mr. PETER COSGROVE, of No. 100 Third-avenue, being unable to obtain a room, lay down in the saloon, and when he awoke he found that $700 in Treasury notes had been taken from him. Among the victims who suffered during that night, are GEORGE WEST, of No. 263 Broome-street, a man named SULLIVAN, and several others. There was in fact quite a gang of thieves on board who, no doubt, acted in concert, and according to previous arrangement. When the boat arrived at her dock in this City a man named BARNEY MCCLOSKEY, was arrested by Officer HULL, of the 57th Precinct, on suspicion of being one of the offenders. Before he was secured he threw away a pair of burglar's nippers. When MCCLOSKEY was searched an old-fashioned gold watch, with a small chain attached, one $20 bill on the Goshen Bank, New-York, one $10 bill on the Unadilla Bank, one $10 on the Cayuga Bank, and several other bank bills of smaller denominations, were found in his possession. He was taken before Justice HAGAN and committed to the Tombs.

THE LONDON MURDER—ARRIVAL OF ANOTHER DETECTIVE TO AID IN SECURING FRANCIS MULLER.—Mr. Inspector KERRESSEY, of the London Police, arrived in this City yesterday and immediately paid a visit to Police Headquarters in Mulberry-street. He has come here to render the other detective, Mr. TANNER, who arrived a few days since, whatever assistance he can in the apprehension of FRANCIS MULLER, the murderer of BRIGGS, the London jeweler, an account of which has been several times published in our columns. Officer KERRESSEY has come armed with a warrant, issued by the London authorities and properly indorsed by our Minister, Mr. C. F. ADAMS.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The several meetings of the Commissioners of Emigration, recently held in the Mayor's Office, to investigate certain charges concerning enlistments, preferred against the General Agent at Castle Garden, have resulted in the appointment of a committee, which is to report on Wednesday next. It is generally understood that Mr. CASSERLY's high character, so long sustained in the discharge of his responsible duties, will be fully vindicated by the report.

MEETING OF SEGAR MANUFACTURERS.—A meeting of cigar manufacturdrs, the object of which was to secure the payment of the Government tax by all members of the trade, was held yesterday at the Astor House. Mr. J. F. LEE presided. After the transaction of some business of minor importance, and the adoption of a resolution inviting all manufacturers to join the Association, the meeting adjourned.

PRESENTATION OF PLATE.—A large number of Israelite gentlemen of this City have presented to Dr. ZACHARIE a valuable service of plate, as a token of their appreciation of his services to his coreligionists while in the employ of the Government in New-Orleans.

ARRIVAL OF EMIGRANTS.—The following vessels bringing emigrants were reported yesterday at Castle Garden: Steamer *Iowa*, London, via Havre, 259 passengers; steamer *City of Cork*, Liverpool, 129; steamer *London*, London, via Havre, 323; steamer *Saxonia*, Hamburg, 375.

LAW REPORTS.

The New Grade in Worth-Street—Resistance of Property Owners.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

James R. Whiting vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.—This was an application for an injunction to restrain the defendants from altering the grade of Worth-street. Plaintiff alleged that the notice to property holders required by law had not been given, and also that it would work irreparable injury to the owners of lots on that street if the proposed alterations were carried out. Defendants demurred to the complaint, and His Honor yesterday rendered the following decision.

CARDOZO J.—I think the statute of 1852 divided the streets in the City of New-York, so far as the question of grading or altering their grade, into two classes, viz: those lying north of Sixty-second-street, which it legislated upon as then having an established grade, and those lying north of Sixty-second-street, which I treated as not having an established grade. I think this construction of the act otherwise while legislating for all the streets in the City, both north and south of a given line, with a view to make their grades "permanent," if there happened to be any streets (which I believe is not the fact) lying south of Sixty-third-street, which at the time of the passage of the act of 1852 had not an established grade, the City could make one and change it at pleasure. Certainly this would be to defeat, in part at least, the manifest intent of the Legislature, that when a grade was once established, it should be "permanent."

While, therefore, it might, perhaps, have been technically better pleading, had the complaint averred that Worth-street had an established grade at the time of the passage of act of 1852, I think when judged in the light in which it seems to me the statute must be construed, the averments of the complaint—showing that Worth-street is a street lying south of Sixty-third-street, and that the defendants are attempting to alter its grade—must be deemed sufficient.

The demurrer admits that the publication required by the second section of the act was not made. The statute says notice of the application must be published *before* the Common Council takes any action. Until notice be published, the Common Council possessed no jurisdiction in the premises.

I think the averments of the complaint present just such a case of an act attempted to be done under color of legal authority, but in fact without right, jurisdiction to perform it not having been acquired—*the execution of which will lead to the commission of irreparable injury to the freehold*, (see complaint, fol. 6, admitted by the demurrer,) which, within all the authorities, justifies the interposition of a court of equity.

(See review of cases in Mace *vs.* Trustees of Newburgh, 15 How., P. R., p. 167; Baldwin *vs.* City of Buffalo, 29 Barb., 396.)

Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to answer on payment of costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 8, 1864.

$23,000 U. S. 6s, '81. R.	106	100 Erie Railway	112⅞
40,000 U. S. 6s, '81.. C.	106	450 do	112⅞
48,000 U. S. 6s,5-20s.. C.	109	300 Hud. Riv. R.	131⅛
53,000 do	109¼	400 Reading R.	136¼
18,500 do	109⅜	300 do	136⅜
104,000 do	109¾	900 do	136⅛
60,000 do	109⅞	100 Mich. Cen. R.	139⅞
100,000 do	110	100 do	139⅝
40,000 do	109⅞	12 Chi. & Alt. Pref.	97½
8,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.. R.	106¼	100 Miss. & Mo. R.	49
41,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr. C.	94⅜	300 M. S. & N. I. R.	91¼
17,000 do	94⅜	100 do b10	91⅜
10,000 do	94⅜	200 do	91½
5,000 Ten. St. 6s, '90	57	100 do	91
20,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	51	100 Ill. Cen. Full S.	131
70,000 do b30	51¼	100 Ill. Cen. Scrip	129⅞
1,000 Erie 1st M. Bs.	115	400 do	129⅝
1,000 Erie 3d M. B.	131	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	113
4,000 M.C.8sCo. 1stM.		700 do	113¼
Sk. Fd. B.	139	119 Chi. & N. W.	57⅜
5,000 C.&N.W.Int.Bs	103½	250 do	57½
7,000 C.&N.W. 1st M.	103	100 do b10	58
2,000 T.&W.1st M.Ex	102½	100 do	57¾
15,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.1st	128	500 Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91
27,000 Cl. & To.S.F.B.	115	200 do	91¼
6 Metrop. Gas	125	100 do	91½
50 do	130	200 Cleve. & Tol. R.	133⅛
50 Cen. Coal Co.	59	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	114
100 do	60	100 do b10	114
200 Cum. Coal Pref.	59½	100 do s10	114
100 Quick. Min. Co.	79⅜	100 do	113¾
100 Mar. Min. Co.	47	50 M.&P.du C. 2d Pr.	94
10 Del. & H. C. Co.	209	100 P., F. W. & C.	115
400 Pac. M. S. Co.	280	100 do b15	115¼
200 N. Y. Cen. R.	130⅛	50 Mil. & Pr.du C	68⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$500 U. S. 6s. '81 C.	106	100 Hud. River R.	132¼
6,000 do	106¼	200 do	132⅜
50,000 U.S.6s,5-20s.. C.	109¾	100 Reading R.	136
1,000 U. S. 6s,1-yr. C.	94⅝	500 P., Ft. W. & C.	115
100,000 do	95	100 Ill. C.R. Scrip	129⅞
6,000 Mo. State 6s	67	100 do s30	129⅞
10,000 Miss.& Mo. L.G.	66	200 do	129⅝
50 Canton Co.	37¼	200 do b10	129⅝
400 do	37	600 Cleve. & Pitts.	113
100 Quick. M. Co	80	200 do s10	113
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	59½	200 Chi. & N. W.	57⅝
200 do s10	59½	300 do b30	58
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	131	150 Chi.& N.W.Pref.	91¼
100 do s10	130⅜	100 M. S. & N. I.	90⅞
100 Erie Railway	112½	100 do b10	91
100 do	112¾		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$20,000 Ohio & M. C.	51⅛	100 M. S. & N. I. R.	91¼
10,000 do s3	51⅛	300 do	91½
10,000 do	51½	200 Cleve. & Pitts. c	113
100 Hudson Riv. R.	131⅝	200 do s3	113
200 do	131⅜	200 do s10	113
200 Reading R. c	135⅞	300 Chic. & N. W.	57⅝
1200 do b5	136	100 P., F. W. & C.	115⅛
1000 do b3	136	100 Cum. Coal Co.	59¼
100 Ill. Cen. R. x-d	129⅜	100 do b3	59⅜
200 do c	129⅜	400 do	59⅜
200 Chi. & N.W.Pr. b3	91¼	300 Quicks. M. Co. s30	79⅜
50 Mariposa M. Co b3	47		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s. C.	109⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R. b3	133
5,000 Ohio & Miss. C.	51½	100 do	133
200 Erie Railway s3	112⅞	100 do	133¼
100 do b3	112⅞	100 do	133⅜
300 do b5	112⅞	300 do b10	133⅜
300 Reading R.	136	100 do s3	133⅜
200 do b5	136	100 Ill. Cen.R. x-d. b10	130
100 do s3	136	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	113¾
100 Cum. Coal s3	59¼	200 Chic. & N.W.R.	57½
100 do b10	60	100 do s3	57⅜
100 do s3	59⅝	100 P.,Ft.W. & C.	115¼
100 do	60	200 Canton Co.	37

MONDAY, Aug. 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the old Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 6, 1864, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous exhibit of July 30:

Decrease in Loans	$274,073
Increase in Specie	107,622
Decrease in Circulation	30,698
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	349,630

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 8, 1863.	Aug. 6, 1864.	July 30, 1864.
Capital	$69,401,000	$69,927,725	$69,927,725
Loans	176,559,840	185,563,507	185,838,480
Specie	33,156,148	21,159,518	21,051,896
Circulation	5,706,024	4,522,728	4,553,426
Gross Deposits	211,244,917	231,710,412	219,502,921
Exchanges	55,876,801	78,431,149	66,573,288
Undrawn	155,368,116	153,279,263	152,929,633
In Sub-Treasury	27,891,264	19,046,587	16,007,380

The Associated Bank statement shows a very steady movement in all departments. We learn that the National Banks are increasing their Country Bank balances and local accounts materially. Their Government balances are not so large, at present, as early in July. The market for Money is steady at 7 ₽ cent. to the Brokers on call, and 7@9 ₽ cent. on first-class paper, of which there is a good offering. Some of the banking firms in the Foreign Exchanges are putting out their local paper by way of advances on Merchandise and Produce in bond or destined for the other side, or on Gold held on speculation. The operation has sprung up since the very free supply of Bills on Europe made against Produce, United States Stocks, &c., and the paper is not in all cases viewed with sufficient favor to have it pass readily under 8 ₽ cent.

The demand for United States 5-20s was renewed to-day, on orders by the *Saxonia* and other steamers from the Continent. The London *Times* refers to this speculation on the Frankfort Bourse as having depressed other Foreign Stocks at that point, and thrown them upon the London market. Every sign of reaction in the American Funds at Frankfort is duly noted by the London journal. The sales here to-day are largely over half a million of dollars, at an advance of 1 ₽ cent. on Saturday's rates. There was also a rise of ½ ₽ cent. in Treasury Certificates, of which a very large amount was taken up at 94½@95 ₽ cent. The Railways were generally quiet, and the speculation dull at both sessions of the Board.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with Saturday. The Railways dull, except Hudson, which went up 2 ₽ cent. on Saturday's sales:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¼	106¼	Mich. Central	139	139⅝
U. S. 5-20's	108⅞	109⅞	Mich. Southern	90⅞	91
N. Y. Central	130⅜	130⅝	Illinois Cen.	130	129¼
Erie	112⅞	112¾	Pittsburgh	113⅜	113
Erie Preferred	110½	110¾	Fort Wayne	115	115⅜
Hudson	131	133⅛	Rock Island	113⅞	113¾
Canton	37¼	37	Reading	136⅜	136
Treas. Cer., new	94½	95	Quicksilver	79⅜	79⅜
Toledo	133	133	Cum'land Coal	60⅜	59⅞
Northwest	57⅞	57⅜	Mariposa	46¼	47
Ohio & M. Certfs	51⅜	51¼	N. West Pref.	91	91¼

The price of Gold ranged 2@3 ₽ cent. lower than on Saturday, and there was a large offering of Bills on England and the Continent at irregular Currency rates, and at 107@108 ₽ cent. for Gold. Gold left off 256½ ₽ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	133	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110
Erie 1sts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. Exten.	102
Erie 3ds, '83	130¼	Chi. & N.W.Int. Bds.	103½
Erie 4ths, '80	120	Chi. & N. W. 1st me.	103
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	113	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	106
Hud. R. 1sts, '69	110	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87¼
Hud. R. 2ds. S. F, '85	130	Gal. & Chi. extended	112
Hud. R. Bonds	110	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	110
Harlem 3ds, '68	104	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	113
Mich. C., new 1sts	138⅜	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114½
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.1sts	128
Al. & T. H. 1sts	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	113
Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	93	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	66
Al. & T. H. 2d In.	85		

The Fourth National Bank will send to Washington to-day, subscriptions to the amount of $200,000, all made to-day, to the new 7.30 ₽ cents. The First National Bank sent $100,000 on Saturday evening. All over the country these subscriptions are going into the Department through the National Banks, and for the time the Loan has been before the people. it is proving a greater success than the $500,000,000 5-20 Popular Loan in its early history. The latter, which dragged at first at par, is now selling on the Stock Exchange at the rate of $300,000@$500,000, at 109@110 ₽ cent. The new Loan is practically another Gold-bearing 5-20 Stock at the end of three years; the liberal Currency interest of 7.30 ₽ cent. being paid in the meantime.

The earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Road—including the Eastern Division of the La Crosse not yet completely amalgamated, though practically owned by the new Company—for

July, 1864, were	$168,307
July, 1863, were	105,397
Increase	$62,910
From Jan. 1, 1864, to 31st July	$1,108,279
From Jan. 1, 1863, to 31st July	787,066
Increase	$321,213

The Michigan Central Road earned in July, 1863, $193,228; 1864, $263,244. Increase, $69,916.

The Cleveland and Toledo Road earned in July, 1863, $91,308; 1864, $113,515. Increase, $22,207.

The Chicago and Northwestern Road earned in July, 1863, $275,506; 1864, 432,054. Increase, $206,543.

We commend to our Opposition neighbors, who are constantly ringing the changes on the *expansion* of the United States Currency, the following schedule of the condition of this Currency, of all denominations, including the 6 ₽ cent. compound-interest Treasury Notes, which, though made a legal tender for their face value, do not enter into the actual circulation of the country. It will be noticed that instead of an expansion, *there has been an actual contraction, for the time being, of over fifty millions*, from the maximum of last Spring:

	April.	August.
Greenbacks	$449,300,202	$433,166,553
Legal Tender 5s, coupons	150,000,000	80,993,602
Legal Tender 5s, plain	61,000,000	61,000,000
Legal Tender 6s, compound		32,883,760
Total Legal Tenders	$660,300,202	$608,043,915
Decrease since April		$52,256,287

One of the journals referred to above is especially personal (and abusive) of Mr. GEORGE HARRINGTON, the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, for his weekly schedules of the Public Debt, and for other reasons not specified in its general charges against a very efficient and courteous officer. We do not see why this should be so. Mr. HARRINGTON has not doctored his schedules, we are quite sure. One week the increase of the Public Debt will be made next to nothing, another week almost half the usual average, and a third or fourth week will almost double this average, just as the requisitions upon the Treasury are audited and paid, or entered for payment. He thus voluntarily affords the partial material upon which our neighbors can sound the alarm of "three or four millions a day" as the expenses of the War, when the maximum increase per week is made public, or to impeach the integrity of his schedules when the minimum chances to be reported. If not honest in his purpose and dealings with the public in these schedules, it is easy to see that he could make his averages tally not only from week to week, but from month to month and quarter to quarter. He even has it in his power at present, or the Secretary himself may exercise the same authority, on his return to Washington, to arrest the increase of the Public Debt for a week or two to cease altogether, by turning his Gold balances into Currency. There are about $12,000,000 at New-York alone. They would now bring in open market, at ruling premium, about $30,000,000 in Currency. They are not otherwise wanted at present, nor will not be until November, if then. The amount realized would be nearly equal, free of interest, to the sums which the Associated Banks offered Mr. FESSENDEN, a few weeks ago, at very full interest. Perhaps Mr. HARRINGTON ought immediately to make this turn, seeing he wants Money, and is accused of expanding the Currency to raise it. We are not quite sure that he, or Mr. FESSENDEN on his return, may not do so. The effect might be to materially lower the premium on Gold, in which event our Opposition neighbors would be sure to abuse both the Secretary and his Assistant. They would charge them, no doubt, with making a sudden and diabolical raid upon the loyal speculators of the Gold Room, or some other body of patriots on the Corn or Stock Exchange. They would even predict that the Customs Duties would cease altogether or greatly fall short before the 1st November, (though nobody believes it,) and that the Government would have to buy back the Gold at a loss. The risk of this, such as it is, the Treasury officials would have to take, having full license of law to buy Gold, as well as to sell it, whenever needful in the one case, or judicious or useful in the other. And once having made up their minds to endure, with patience or indifference, the constant abuse and misrepresentation which the Opposition press is sure to visit them with, do as they may, we presume that Mr. FESSENDEN and Mr. HARRINGTON will act on this and other points of financial administration, as they may deem best for the successful conduct of the Treasury.

The Newark *Advertiser* thus refers to the extension of the Morris and Essex Road:

"We understand that the grading of the road from Hackettstown to Phillipsburgh is in progress, and will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible to completion. The capital stock has been increased to $3,100,000. Preparations are nearly completed for issuing 7 ₽ cent. coupon bonds, redeemable in fifty years, to be secured by a first mortgage on the works and property of the company extending from the Hudson to the Delaware, and with provision for a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. The issue of bonds will be to provide for the purchase of additional equipment, and to complete the necessary double track, erect engine, car and machine buildings, with other improvements the company have in view to make the road a first-class through route for passengers, coal and other transportation."

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $980,541 08, including for Customs $159,000; total payments, $2,118,753 53; total balance, $17,908,644 97; 7-30 Notes $34,700.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.

D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 8—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been: 84 bbls. of Ashes, 29,112 bbls. Flour, 708 bbls. and 131 bags Corn Meal, 166,319 bushels Wheat, 164,603 bushels Corn, 228 bushels Rye, 21,515 bushels Oats, 790 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,158 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 35 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ₽ 100 lbs.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and has declined 10c.@15c. ₽ bbl., closing heavily. Sales since our last amount to 18,700 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 10@$9 50; poor to choice Extra State, $9 70@$10 50, chiefly at $9 85@$10 10, and for September delivery, at $11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10 25@$10 65.

Superfine State and Western, ₽ bbl.	$9 10	@$9 50
Extra State	9 75	@10 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60	@12 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds.	10 25	@10 65
Extra Ohio trade and family brands	10 70	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 60	@12 50
Poor to choice extra Missouri	11 00	@14 00

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy to-day; sales since our last 1,100 bbls., at $10 35@$11 20 for poor to good, and $11 25@$14 for good to choice extra brands ₽ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, at drooping rates; sales 570 bbls. extra at $9 75@$12 25 ₽ bbl. Rye Flour continues inactive, including fine and superfine at from $8 50@$11—the latter a fancy price—₽ bbl. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Corn Meal is in demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 35 for Caloric, and $8 40 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.; sales 450 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request, especially for shipment, and prices for prime lots have declined 2c.@3c. ₽ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 151,000 bushels, part to arrive, including Amber Western at $2 56@$2 60, the latter an extreme rate; Red Western at $2 47½@$2 54; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 40@$2 43; Milwaukee Club, $2 25@$2 40; Chicago Spring at $2 21@$2 38 ₽ bushel. Corn continues plenty and heavy. Sales since our last, 106,500 bushels at $1 54@$1 55½ for mixed Western, $1 52@$1 53 for unsound do.; and $1 60 for White Western ₽ bushel. Rye continues quite dull at $1 95@$2 ₽ bushel. Oats have been in fair demand at steady prices. We quote Canada at 98c.@$1; Western at 99c.@$1, and State at 99c.@$1, cash, ₽ bushel. The following comparative table shows the quantity of Breadstuffs left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation, to and including the 31st of July, in the years indicated:

Canal opened	1862. May 1.	1863. May 1.	1864. April 30.
Flour, bbls.	705,200	573,100	343,400
Wheat, bush.	11,830,100	8,044,400	7,164,200
Corn, bush.	7,586,600	10,746,800	2,547,800
Barley, bush.	372,900	66,200	142,100
Oats, bush.	1,634,900	3,870,600	3,128,400
Rye, bush.	392,000	175,800	64,500

HAY—North River is in fair request at $1 40@$1 55 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ₽ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in good demand at 15c.@29c., for poor to prime, and 30c.@32c. for very choice, ₽ lb.

LATHS—Have been in request, including Eastern, at $1 75 ₽ thousand.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate demand, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 50@$3 65 per gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ₽ bbl. Resin at $41@$66 ₽ 280 lbs.

OILS—Rule quiet at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 75@$1 76; No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 51½c.@52c.; Refined Petroleum at 86c.@88c., free, and 83c.@84c. in bond, ₽ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately active at about previous prices. Sales since our last, 4,100 bbls. at $38 50@$39, for New Mess; $35 50@$36 50 for Old Mess; $36@$37 for Prime Mess, and $35 for Prime ₽ bbl. Cut Meats have been in demand at 17c.@18½c. for Hams, 22c.@24c., for bagged do., and 14½c.@15½c., for Shoulders ₽ lb.; sales of 275 packages. Bacon continues inactive and unsettled. Lard is in fair demand and buoyant: sales, since our last, 2,700 tcs. and bbls., at 21c.@22½c., ₽ lb. Beef is in rather more request, at $25@$30 for Extra Mess: $19@$24 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess, ₽ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. Prime Mess at $32 $34 50 ₽ tierce. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ₽ bbl. Butter continues in moderate demand at 40c.@46c. for poor to prime, and 47c.@50c. for choice to fancy State, and 36c.@45c. for Western, ₽ lb. Cheese continues in fair request at 16c.@25c. ₽ lb.

SUGARS—Continue in moderate request at uniform prices. Sales since our last 340 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 20c.@22c. ₽ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at 22c.@28½c. ₽ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 67,000 lbs. inferior to choice, at 19c.@19½c. ₽ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 1,100 bbls. at $1 72@$1 74 ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate to-day and rates easier. For Liverpool, the engagements included 65,000 bushels Wheat at 7½d.@7¾d.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 7d.; 240 tons Logwood at 22s.; also, by steamer, 800 bbls. Pork, at 4s.; 10,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d.; 7,500 boxes Cheese at 50s.; and 110 hhds. Shoulders at 35s. For London—2,100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.@2s. 7½d., the inside rate by steamer; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 7d; 60 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.; 40 tons Oil Cake at 22s. 6d.; also, by steamer, 400 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d.; and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. For Glasgow—1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 50,000 feet Oak Plank at 50s.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—MONDAY, Aug. 8, 1864.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President; Aldermen Fox, McMahon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson.

The minutes of July eighteenth, twenty-eight and August third were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman McCool—

Petition of the Street Inspector for an increase of salary.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Petition of property owners for a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, Tenth and Eleventh-avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTION.

By Alderman Fox—

Whereas, Hook and Ladder Company Number Four has been running for the last six months, without a location, and as they are the only hook and ladder company in the lower part of the City; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized and directed to purchase or lease a location for said company at his earliest convenience, to be within the following boundaries, viz: Broadway on the east, West-street on the west, Cortlandt-street on the north, and Albany-street on the south.

Which was laid over.

PAPER FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution to pay the same amount of relief to the families of the New-York City militia as is paid to the New-York City volunteers.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, McMahon, Chipp, McKnight, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley—10.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Farley—

Whereas, This Board has learned with feelings of profound sorrow, of the decease of ANN E., wife of our esteemed and valued associate and friend, JACOB M. LONG, the representative of the Seventeenth Aldermanic District in this Board; and, whereas, in this afflicting dispensation of Almighty God, which deprives our associate and friend of her who occupied the first place in his affections; who was his companion, his counseler, his confidant; the chosen object of those endearing sympathies and ties that bind together the kind, indulgent and loving husband and father, and the affectionate, gentle and devoted wife and mother, we ask to be permitted to extend to him in his affliction our sympathy and condolence; be it therefore

Resolved, That this Board of Aldermen attend the funeral obsequies in a body, and that, as a further evidence of our regret for her decease, and of sympathy for our colleague in his bereavement, the Board do now adjourn.

Which was adopted.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
City of Cork	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. 27	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre
New-Kork	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	Boston
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Roanoke	Aug. 9	New-York	Havana
Yazoo	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans
Liberty	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana
Ariel	Aug. 17	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	Aug. 20	New-York	New-Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the Scotia will close on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNN.

WALLACK'S—THE COLLEEN BAWN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50
THE WEEKLY TIMES.
One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Three copies 1 year 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00
To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have glorious news from Mobile this morning. It announces an attack upon the defences of the city and the rebel fleet on Friday last; and comes in the shape of an official dispatch from the rebel Commander at Mobile to the rebel Secretary of War. It is transmitted to the country through Secretary STANTON. It appears from Gen. MAURY'S dispatch that on Friday last Admiral FARRAGUT, with seventeen vessels, (fourteen gunboats and three monitors,) steamed up the mouth of Mobile harbor to Fort Morgan, which defends it, and that an action ensued between the rebel fort and vessels, and our fleet. The rebels report that Fort Morgan sunk one of our monitors; but on the other hand admit that their great cuirassed ram, the *Tennessee*, surrendered after a desperate engagement, in which Admiral BUCHANAN lost a leg and was taken prisoner. Beside this, the *Selma* was captured; the *Gaines* was beached, and only the *Morgan* is reported safe and trying to escape. It was further reported by the rebel General that the Union fleet had approached the city, and was attacking other works; but its surrender or capture is not yet announced.

Secretary STANTON reports in his dispatch that a scout brought the news to Gen. KELLY that Gen. AVERILL has overtaken the rebels at Morefield, Va.; that he attacked them, and captured all their artillery and 500 prisoners. No official report of this success has been received from Gen. AVERILL.

With regard to the movements of the rebel forces, accounts are still obscure and conflicting. On one hand it is positively asserted that the only rebel force on the Upper Rappahannock is the command of EARLY, and that only small bands of raiders have crossed into Maryland for the purpose of plundering and burning, and distracting attention from the parties that are engaged in gathering crops in the valley. This opinion, it must be conceded, is more plausible, in view of recent events, than the one which attributes a vast plan of invasion to the rebel leaders.

From Gen. GRANT'S army we have a few details of the battle of last Friday and the explosion of a rebel mine, but no late intelligence of importance.

There is nothing new from Gen. SHERMAN.

GENERAL NEWS.

JAMES MAXWELL was examined before United States Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, upon a charge of perjury. It appears that MAXWELL, being called upon for the monthly return of manufactures of the firm of MAXWELL & STEWART, of which he was member, swore that in March last they only manufactured $80 worth of goods, whereas the value of goods manufactured by the firm in March was alleged to be over $1,000. Some testimony was taken, and the further hearing adjourned.

Orders have been received at the Philadelphia Navy-yard to get the frigate *New-Ironsides* ready for sea with all possible dispatch, and the work upon her is going forward rapidly. A thorough examination of the frigate after she was put upon the dock showed that she had not sustained much damage. The new 11-inch guns intended for her have been received at the yard. It is expected that the vessel will be ready for sea in the course of a week or two. Her destination is not known.

Maj.-Gen. MEADE issued the following order to the Army of the Potomac on Wednesday last:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AUG. 3, 1864.

To-morrow, the 4th inst., having been set apart by the President of the United States as a day of national fasting, humiliation and prayer, the Major-General Commanding calls upon his fellow-soldiers to observe the day with the solemnities due to the occasion, and he recommends that wherever practicable, religious services be held in the several camps by the Chaplains serving with the army, and he commands that all operations that are not matters of military necessity, be suspended during the day. By command of Maj.-Gen. MEADE.

The Forty-fourth-street market was supplied yesterday with about 3,200 cattle, several hundred head less than the previous week. The yards showed an inferior quality of stock. Really good beeves were offered in limited numbers, and commanded a shade better price than last week, prime bullocks selling at 18c. net, on the scales; estimated weights may exceed this figure. Prices for medium to good steers range from 14c.@17c. Inferior cattle, which have been offered freely, sustain, we judge, about the quotations of a week ago. GEO. STARR, Esq., the agent of the Government, purchased, on Thursday, 56 head of good shipping beeves at $133 per head. Good Sheep have advanced a little, selling at 7c.@7½c. live weight. Hogs sold as high as 12c., alive, on Saturday, and up to Monday there had been no further receipts.

Produce and Merchandise were depressed yesterday by the fall in Gold. Flour declined 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat 2c.@3c., and Corn 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel. The inquiry for Produce generally was restricted. Transactions in Foreign Merchandise were light, and prices of most articles somewhat unsettled. Shiproom was more abundant, and rates on ocean freight lower; yet engagements were quite moderate.

The demand for United States 5-20's for transmission to Europe was renewed yesterday, and heavy transactions made at 1 ₩ cent. advance. Gold fell off 3 ₩ cent. Exchange dull and in large supply. Railway Shares dull in speculation, but steady in prices.

The Union and its Friends—The President and Congress.

We publish elsewhere a manifesto recently issued by Senator B. F. WADE, of Ohio, and H. WINTER DAVIS, of the House of Representatives, from Maryland. It is a curious document—not so much for anything it contains as for what it indicates. It purports to aim at protecting the constitutional rights of Congress against the usurpations of President LINCOLN. Its real object is to defeat his election, and aid the success of the Democratic party. We have tried very hard to ascribe it to some other motive, but we find it impossible. It may have had its origin in the arrogance and presumption of the two persons who have issued it, for they have for months evinced an uneasy intolerance of any rule but their own in national affairs: but the immediate purpose of the demonstration is none the less apparent. The time of its issue, the spirit that pervades it, and the exhortation with which it closes, combine to show that Messrs. WADE and DAVIS seek the defeat of Mr. LINCOLN in the pending canvass, and, as a necessary consequence, the election of his Democratic opponent, whoever he may prove to be.

It would be idle to argue with these gentlemen against the wisdom or justice of this endeavor. No two men in the nation have been more clamorous for a vigorous prosecution of the war—none more intolerant of every one who faltered or hesitated in the crusade of hatred and extermination which they have ceaselessly proclaimed, than they. No measure has been too extreme, no policy too violent, no mode of warfare too savage for their tastes. They have led the van in the blind race of radicalism and barbarism into which they have seduced many public men of wiser judgments and calmer passions than themselves. They have scouted the idea, whenever it has been presented in any form, of closing the war until not only should Slavery be abolished, but until the people of the Southern States should have been reduced to the condition of helpless and hopeless vassals of the Central Government. They now issue a manifesto, of which the evident intent is to put the Government into the hands of a party, and the Executive power into the hands of a President, who will end the war by a compromise of every contested question out of which it has arisen, if not by the concession of independence of the rebel States.

We do not accuse them of inconsistency in thus acting. We do not believe them guilty of it. On the contrary, we regard their present demonstration as simply and strictly in keeping with their course from the beginning. There has probably been no time since the war commenced when they would not rather have conceded independence to the Slave States than consent to their resumption of their place in the Union, and the renewed enjoyment of their rights under the Federal Constitution. They have sought, steadily and consistently, their conquest, subjugation and extermination as States, in order that they might found upon them a new empire based upon their own ideas, and to be ruled by their counsels. They have sustained the war, not as a means of restoring the Union, but to free the slaves, seize the lands, crush the spirit, destroy the rights and blot out forever the political freedom of the people inhabiting the Southern States. So long as the war promised to give them these results, so long they were for its prosecution. At the first indication that it might be closed before these results should be accomplished, all interest in the issue merges in their political and personal resentment. The real crime of President LINCOLN in their eyes, is not that he has in any way or to any extent invaded the rights of Congress, or usurped power not conferred upon him by the Constitution, but that he has evinced a purpose to restore the States to their old allegiance, and the Union to its old integrity, upon terms more in conformity with the spirit of Republican Government than those which they seek to impose. His invasions of Congressional rights,—his usurpations of Executive power,—would not disturb them if they were practiced on their behalf, and for the furtherance of their schemes.

We enter upon no argument in refutation of the assertions or sophistries of this document. Neither branch of its contents deserves serious consideration, and both have been so often urged by the more virulent portion of the Copperhead press, as to have lost the poor merit of novelty. The President approved some of the principles embodied in the Reconstruction bill of Congress, and disapproved of others. He declined, therefore, to sign the bill, but declared his purpose to act in his Executive capacity upon those principles of the bill which met his approbation. There would seem to be in this nothing specially mysterious or specially dangerous; yet Messrs. WADE and DAVIS discover in it more perils to the independence of Congress and the people, than ever menaced England from the usurpations of the whole race of STUARTS. The President desires to terminate the system of Government by military power, which the rebellion has made inevitable, just as soon as the public safety will permit: and he therefore proposes to hand it over to the loyal citizens of those States just as soon as they shall number one-tenth of the aggregate voting population. This is a large and liberal concession to the loyal sentiment of the South and to the just popular distrust of military power; and its tendency and purpose are to put the government of the Southern States into the hands of their loyal people, just as soon as the public welfare will permit. But Messrs. WADE and DAVIS can see in it nothing but an attempt on the part of the President to control their votes, and thus secure his own election. The very measures taken by the President to secure the deliverance of the nation from the curse of Slavery, are in one breath ridiculed by these gentlemen as insincere, and in the next denounced as unconstitutional. Their manifesto is simply an elaborate and determined effort to fasten upon the President the stale charge of usurpation, and to fortify in the public mind that vague distrust and dislike which the Copperheads have been for months instilling, and upon which they rely for his defeat.

Now, it is by no means impossible that the joint efforts of the various parties thus combined may accomplish this result. If Mr. LINCOLN is to encounter the active hostility of every Union man who censures some single act of his Administration, in addition to that of the Democratic party, which seeks to grasp the power and patronage now placed in his hands; if he is to answer to every professed friend for every personal disappointment he may have inflicted, for every instance of attempted dictation he may have resented, for every failure to discard his own views and adopt in their stead others sought to be thrust upon him; if every Union man feels at liberty to abandon the Union cause as maintained by the Union party, and vote for the bitter foes of both, to gratify some fancied personal injury or neglect, it would not be very strange if a combination at once so unprincipled and so malignant should achieve success. The responsibility rests with the people. We do not believe that they will suffer themselves to be misled, and the cause of the country to be betrayed, by men at once so selfish and so base. But, if they would save the cause they love from this catastrophe, they must awake at once to the real character, and promptly crush the designed effect, of such manifestoes as that which has furnished the occasion of these remarks.

Cheering News.

Secretary STANTON appears again this morning as an official telegrapher, and has the fortune to send good news to the country. He officially transmits an official dispatch, sent to the Confederate Secretary of War by the rebel Commander at Mobile, announcing an attack upon that city by the Union fleet, under Admiral FARRAGUT. From this it appears that seventeen Union vessels passed Fort Morgan, which commands the harbor of Mobile, on Friday last, and on that day were approaching the city, which is not yet announced as in our hands. There seems to have been a very heavy fight between our vessels and the rebel forts and gunboats. Only one of our monitors is reported sunk by Fort Morgan; but terrible havoc appears to have been played among the enemy's vessels. The famous iron-clad rebel ram *Tennessee*, about which we have heard so much and so frequently for the last two years, *surrendered* after a desperate engagement. The *Selma* was *captured*. The *Gaines* was *beached* near the hospital. "The *Morgan* is safe, and will try to run up to-night," says he. Such is the doleful tale told by Major-Gen. MAURY to the rebel Secretary of War. Beside this, Admiral BUCHANAN, naval Commandant-in-Chief, has lost a leg, and is a *prisoner* in our hands.

The capture of Mobile will be one of the greatest triumphs of the war—only second in importance, in this line, to the capture of New-Orleans. The brave Admiral FARRAGUT has been quietly preparing for this blow for a long time. His fleet of regular naval vessels mounted more than 200 guns. He has began his work gloriously. We have no doubt we will soon have the pleasure to announce that he has splendidly completed it.

Secretary STANTON transmits other good news. He gives currency to the report of a scout, that Gen. AVERILL has attacked the Virginia rebel raiders at Morefield, has captured all their artillery and 500 prisoners. Secretary STANTON, however, says that no official announcement of this has been received from Gen. AVERILL.

The Voice of Republican Europe.

There is a peculiar appropriateness in the address of the Geneva people which we publish this morning. It is the voice of Republican Europe formally expressed as to the intent and aim of the struggle in which we are engaged. It is the utterance of that voice from the seat of free thought in modern Europe. It is the expression of a community who have themselves endured the agonies of secession at intermittent periods which date three hundred years back. It is the soberly-recorded judgment of a people who have stuck to a federal compact founded on a pure republican basis, in the face of an endless succession of exterior and interior revolutions. It is the protest of liberalized Europe against the disruption of a Government which has been the glory of the Helvetian Republic, and the hope of oppressed nationalities throughout the world.

Those who can properly appreciate the spirit in which the Geneva address is conceived, will not be disappointed in finding that some of the accompanying speeches at the meeting where the address was voted, give prominence to the strongest Anti-Slavery sentiment, and in some respects, perhaps, misapprehend the popular feeling here on that question. It is no unnatural mistake even for intelligent strangers to confound resistance to the aggressions of Slavery with a party warfare directed against the institution itself. The speakers at the Geneva meeting have naturally enough fallen into this error. It is one that we might wish, in the interest of historical truth, to have corrected. Slavery from the outset of this struggle has been the aggressor. But for this fatuity its advocates might have cherished the institution within its old boundaries, without let or hindrance from any political party in the Republic; or, at least, from any party capable of operating against it by constitutional means. Whatever blows the institution receives in this struggle—and they promise to be blows which shall prove altogether fatal—have been invited, have been provoked, have been demanded by the outrageous insolence and treason of the slaveholders themselves. But even at this late stage of the war, such has been the forbearance of the great conservative portion of the loyal people of the North, that the attack on Slavery to-day takes the shape—and that alone—of a military necessity; and we should deceive our friends in Europe if we professed that compulsory emancipation has yet gone a step beyond the military requirements of the crisis.

The Swiss people themselves are perfectly able, by consulting their own history, to appreciate the distinction which we here make between a settled party policy and a military expedient. Their suppression of disloyal conventual establishments was not an attack directed against those professing a particular religion. It was a warranted assault upon certain associations which countenanced and supported the dismemberment of the Helvetian Union. It was a blow, not at Roman Catholicism, but at the system of employing ecclesiastical agencies for treasonable ends. If the ecclesiastical body generally became sufferers, it was the duty of that body to purge itself free of treason, or take the consequences. Swiss history supplies endless analogies. And what is the result of this struggle for union in Switzerland to-day? The old seceding cantons have not changed their religious system. But they have cast out from that system the demon of secession, and one of the speakers at the Geneva meeting points with justifiable pride to the fact that throughout the whole of the cantons a disunion feeling no longer exists.

A National Militia.

There are a good many valuable lessons to be learned from the great Pennsylvania "raid," but the most valuable are perhaps those which it affords as to the uses and defects of our militia system. Everybody has been convinced by it that we ought to have a large, well drilled, well organized, and well armed militia in every State, to form a sort of reserve to the regular army, and insure safety for life and property during the absence of the latter in the field. Most people are satisfied that if the exigences left behind by the convulsion through which we are now passing, should call for the maintenance of a large standing army, it will prove in the highest degree dangerous to our liberties, unless there is behind it a still larger body of citizen soldiery, to act as a counterpoise and check to it. On all these points, Copperheads and Unionists, Democrats and Republicans are pretty well agreed. Some want the militia kept up as a protection against the rebels; others as a protection against the dangerous classes at home; others against "LINCOLN'S tyranny," but all think it ought to be kept up. Gov. SEYMOUR got a bill through the Legislature last session, organizing the National Guard, and we believe he is endeavoring now, with as much persistence as there is in him, to put it into execution.

But whenever we come down to details, and begin to inquire what the probability is that the United States, *as a whole*, will ever have a large and manageable militia under the present system of raising and maintaining it, we find the question enveloped in a very thick mist. At present, the existence or non-existence of the militia, to say nothing of its efficiency, is left entirely to the people of each State. Whether there is in it a single regiment under arms, depends altogether upon the amount of martial spirit, the readiness to spend money, the depth of the popular sense of danger, the nearness to or remoteness from the frontier or the seacoast, the intelligence and patriotism or the want of them, of the people of any particular locality. Some States will always have a tolerably good militia, though its own soil may never be menaced either by foreign foe or domestic traitors; others will never raise a company, though the enemy was on its border all the year round. Some will delight in "the pomp and pride and circumstance" of military parades, and pay freely in order to have them; others would refuse to spend one hundred dollars in, securing the presence or services of the finest corps that ever marched. In short, it will always be as impossible to secure complete community of feeling or of action amongst all the States if left to themselves, on the subject of militia, as on every other. Under the immediate pressure of war, backed by requisitions from the General Government *acting directly on individuals*, as under the Conscription Act, we shall always have plenty of men for the Federal army; but an army of militia, to which each State shall voluntarily contribute and maintain its fair quota, is something which, in our opinion, we shall never see as long as human nature remains what it is. If this consummation were possible, the old Confederation would never have failed, and the present Union would never have been necessary.

We have before our eyes at this moment a complete demonstration of the folly of hoping for anything of the kind. Pennsylvania has been thrice invaded by a hostile army within the last three years, and her people have lived during that whole period in constant dread of plunder and devastation, and yet she has still no militia, nor the shadow of a militia, and has not taken any steps toward organizing one, and is content every Summer to rely on the services of that of New-York and New-Jersey to defend her soil. In fact, the people seem perfectly willing to commit that task to the hands of anybody who has a fancy for it, and are apparently desirous of confining themselves to the work of supervision and criticism.

And this is very much what will always occur. Unless the duty of raising the militia or seeing that it is raised, is committed to other hands than those of the local authorities, the whole burden will be allowed to fall on a few States, that happen to be more public-spirited or munificent than the others. The parsimonious, or indolent, or selfish will rely on the big battalions of its manlier neighbor to protect it against treason or invasion, as long as its manlier neighbor is willing to do it. But the time would soon come when the States that had kept their militia on foot would grow tired of maintaining it for the benefit of people who did nothing for themselves, and the whole system, imperfect as it is, would soon collapse.

Adirondack.

Not the least important of the advantages offered for residence by our Atlantic cities, is their proximity to the most charming natural retreats, to which we can easily escape during the intervals of business, and where we can replenish our fountains of vitality, exhausted by the feverish drain of over-effort. Ranges of mountains hover jealously near our coasts, and give prolific birth to a family of the loveliest streams and lakes. Notwithstanding the enormous physical proportions of our continent, its infinite variety is equal to its extent; and the universal presence of the railway makes it easy in a few hours to relieve any tedium of sameness in any section, by flight to another of totally different character and aspect.

Especially is this practicable in New-York. Within an easy day's ride of our great City, as steam teaches us to measure distance, is a tract of country fitted to make a Central Park for the world. The jaded merchant, or financier, or *litterateur*, or politician, feeling excited within him again the old passion for nature, (which is never permitted entirely to die out,) and longing for the inspiration of physical exercise, and pure air, and grand scenery, has only to take an early morning train, in order, if he chooses, to sleep the same night in the shadow of kingly hills, and waken with his memory filled with pleasant dreams, woven from the ceaseless music of mountain streams.

To people in general, Adirondack is still a realm of mystery. Although the waters of the Hudson, which to-day mingle with those of the ocean in our harbor, yesterday rippled over its rocks, and though on all sides of it have grown up villages, and have been created busy thoroughfares, yet so little has this "wonderful wilderness" been penetrated by enterprise or art, that our community is practically ignorant of its enormous capacities, both for the imparting of pleasure and the increase of wealth.

It is true that the desultory notes of a few Summer tourists have given us a vague idea of its character. We know it as a region of hills and valleys and lakes; we believe it to abound in rocks and rivulets, and have an ill-defined notion that it contains mines of iron. But as yet we have never been able to understand that it embraces a variety of mountain scenery, unsurpassed, if even equaled, by any region of similar size in the world; that its lakes count by hundreds, fed by cool springs, and connected mainly by waters threads, which make them a network such as Switzerland might strive in vain to match; and that it affords facilities for hunting and fishing which our democratic sovereign-citizen could not afford to exchange for the preserves of the mightiest crowned monarch of Christendom. And still less do we understand that it abounds in mines which the famous iron mountains of Missouri cannot themselves equal for quality and ease of working; and that its resources of timber and lumber are so great, that once made easily accessible, their supply would regulate the prices of those articles in our market.

And this access is what we are now going to secure. The gay denizens of Saratoga this season are excited by an occasional glimpse of a railroad grade running north from that town toward the Upper Hudson, and aiming directly at the heart of the wilderness. A thousand men are now cutting down and filling up and blasting and bridging "on this line;" and before Winter twenty to thirty miles of the distance will daily be measured by the locomotive. The Adirondack Company, improving one of the privileges of their charter, and in order to develop the wealth of their enormous possessions in that region, are building a railway, the first object of which is to reach their mines and forests, and its ultimate one, to strike the St. Lawrence with its branches, at different points, so as to draw into its channel the bulk of the travel and transportation between our seaboard and Central Canada. The fact that this work is prosecuted under the direct supervision of THOS. C. DURANT, Esq., one of the principal stockholders of the company, and one of the ablest railway men of the country, is a sufficient guarantee for its rapid progress; and with its completion, the Adirondack region will become a suburb of New-York. The furnaces of our capitalists will line its valleys, and create new fortunes to swell the aggregate of our wealth; while the hunting-lodges of our citizens will adorn its more remote mountain-sides and the wooded islands of its delightful lakes. It will become to our whole community, on an ample scale, what the Central Park now is on a limited one. We shall sleep to-night on one of the magnificent steamers of the People's Line, ride a few cool hours in the morning by rail, and if we choose, spend the afternoon in a solitude almost as complete as when the "Deerslayer" stalked his game in its fastnesses, and unconsciously founded a school of romance equally true to sentiment with that of feudal ages.

And here we venture a suggestion to those of our citizens who desire to advance civilization by combining taste with luxury in their expenditures. Imitating the good example of one of their number, who, upon the eastern slopes of Orange Mountain has created a paradise, of which it is difficult to say whether its homes or its pleasure-grounds are more admirable, let them form combinations, and, seizing upon the choicest of the Adirondack Mountains, before they are despoiled of their forests, make of them grand parks, owned in common, and thinly dotted with hunting seats, where, at little cost, they can enjoy equal amplitude and privacy of sporting, riding and driving, whenever they are able, for a few days or weeks, to seek the country in pursuit of health or pleasure. In spite of all the din and dust of furnaces and foundries, the Adirondacks, thus husbanded, will furnish abundant seclusion for all time to come; and will admirably realize the true union which should always exist between utility and enjoyment.

Amusements.

DEBUT.—Mr. MOSS will not close his season at WALLACK'S without making a liberal contribution to the American stage, by restoring to it the charming actress Miss OLIVE LOGAN. This lady's *rentrée* may almost be called a *début*. It is six years since Miss LOGAN appeared on any stage, the interval having been passed in Europe under circumstances that have been highly favorable to the study of society and its mirror—the stage. Few artists can boast of the accomplishments and personal advantages of Miss LOGAN. Hence, her appearance on Mr. WALLACK'S boards is looked forward to with unusual interest. The event will come off on Monday next, and the medium will be a new five-act comedy of the present time. Miss OLIVE LOGAN is a sister of the celebrated tragic actress Miss ELIDA LOGAN.

ITALIAN OPERA.—We are glad to learn that Mr. MARETZEK intends to produce during the coming season GOUNOD'S new opera of "Mirella;" also, VERDI'S "La Forza del Destino," and, perhaps, NICOLAI'S opera of the "Templar." The last-named work is based on Sir WALTER SCOTT'S novel of "Ivanhoe," which has been used also by MARSCHNER in his "Templar and Jewess." The effects in both operas are of a very gorgeous and striking character, but the German work, although better, is somewhat tougher than NICOLAI'S. Hence the choice—for both works have been under consideration—will probably fall on the latter. Notwithstanding the enhanced value of all the articles needed in the production of spectacles, Mr. MARETZEK intends to pay particular attention to grand opera, and will positively give us the "Huguenots" with the works we have named. The prospects of the season are decidedly brilliant. It is many years since we have had so varied and fresh a programme. Mr. MARETZEK'S artists will arrive here on or about the 10th of September, and the season will commence early in October.

GERMAN OPERA.—A short season of German opera, under the direction of Mr. GROVER, will commence at the Academy of Music on the 10th of September, ending on the 25th of the same month. Mr. ANSCHUTZ is the conductor, and is already busily employed in rehearsals. The company will be the best we have ever had in this country.

Blackberries.

NEW-YORK, Monday, August 8, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observed in the TIMES a notice from certain loyal inhabitants of Mattituck, L. I., that they would be willing to furnish sixty to eighty quarts of blackberries per week for the sick soldiers.

The Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association visit the hospitals in New-York and vicinity, and take care of sick and disabled discharged soldiers. They are at present visiting Central Park Hospital, also the hospitals at Willet's Point and David's Island.

We find that berries, fruit and vegetables are gratefully received, and are very much needed by the soldiers. If the "loyal inhabitants of Mattituck" have not already disposed of the blackberries, the ladies of the association would be happy to receive them, and personally distribute them to the soldiers. A portion of the berries will be made into jelly, cordial and syrup. All donations to be directed to the Rose Hill Ladies' Soldiers' Relief Association, Ward School No. 14, East Twenty-seventh-street.

Mrs. A. G. DUNN,
Corresponding Secretary.

Blackberry Syrup for the Soldiers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read with much interest the touching appeal of J. E. B., of Washington, to the good people of this State, to prepare the blackberry brandy, wine, &c., for our noble and suffering soldiers. I have for the past two years prepared all that my limited means would permit (having only a family garden,) and hope the appeal will be universally responded to ere the season passes away.

The drouth has been so general and so severe, it has greatly affected the quality of the fruit. Will you suggest, through your valuable columns, that the leaf also be prepared, or rather dried, as it contains the same medicinal property when infused in water, taken as a beverage. When neither can be obtained, the *dry leaf* chewed has often been known to arrest the disease. The root also contains the same property in a stronger degree. The leaves of the second growth are best for drying. Many of your readers may not be aware that the leaf of the raspberry possesses the same property, and has long been used with great success. A SUBSCRIBER.

GENESEO, LIVINGSTON Co., N. Y.,
Monday, Aug. 8, 1864.

Brooklyn Military Affairs.

Recruiting was brisk yesterday, as heretofore, some forty men having been enlisted. The number of men required under the late call of the President is as follows:

1st Ward	145	13th Ward	503
2d Ward	265	15th Ward	258
3d Ward	242	19th Ward	160
4th Ward	287	20th Ward	434
5th Ward	421		
7th Ward	398	Total	3,574
11th Ward	451		

The number furnished by substitutes is as follows, to the credit of the next draft:

1st Ward	32	13th Ward	71
2d Ward	7	15th Ward	20
3d Ward	187	19th Ward	40
4th Ward	18	20th Ward	122
5th Ward	21		
7th Ward	56	Total	724
11th Ward	90		

The deficiency, excluding the substitutes already enlisted up to this date, is as follows, by wards:

1st Ward	112	13th Ward	433
2d Ward	258	15th Ward	248
3d Ward	155	19th Ward	120
4th Ward	206	20th Ward	313
5th Ward	398		
7th Ward	342	Total	2,940
11th Ward	355		

This number is, therefore, still to be raised, in order to fill the quota of this city. Substitutes are plenty, but it appears that principals are lacking. They should come forward, and aid, by furnishing at least one man each, toward filling the quota.

THE EXPENSES FOR NEXT YEAR.—The Brooklyn Aldermen and Supervisors met in joint board last evening. Mayor WOOD occupied the chair. The committee on the subject of expenses for next year submitted the following statement as the amount required:

For principal on city bonds	$282,732 46
Interest on city bonds	116,127 47
Principal on certificates	159,759 06
Interest on certificates	15,101 57
Board of Education	284,900 00
Police	376,742 27
Salaries	180,000 00
Fire Department	50,000 00
General purposes	389,500 00
Cleaning streets, &c	57,300 00
Total	$1,892,158 33

The estimated revenue to be deducted from the above is $250,000, leaving the whole amount to be raised by tax at $1,642,157 33. The board passed upon several of the items and adjourned.

THE NINETIETH REGIMENT.—The returned veterans of this regiment are stationed at the Arsenal in Portland-avenue. They are all reënlisted men, having served faithfully for three years. The officers returned are as follows: Colonel, NELSON SHAUGNAN; Adjutant, —— Woolsey; Surgeon, Dr. STODDS; Co. A, Capt. Stoutenbrough; Co. B, Lieut. Smith; Co. C, Lieut. Steers; Co. D, Lieut. Ward; Co. E, Capt. De La Paturelle; Co. F, Capt. Bennett; Co. G, Lieut. Kellett; Co. K, Lieut. White. The regiment was stationed at Key West for two years, and was then transferred to Louisiana, where they participated in the siege of Port Hudson and in the battle of Irish Bend. They were sent, in connection with the Nineteenth Corps, to Maryland, and thence came to Brooklyn. They number 172 men. In addition to this, 22 came on yesterday, having been furloughed by Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, of whom the men speak very highly.

COL. GROSVENOR.—In the case of Col. W. M. GROSVENOR, Second Infantry *Corps d'Afrique*, whose dismissal from service at New Orleans was recently published, an examination of the record of the court, and report thereon by the Judge-Advocate-General, has been ordered by the President. No new evidence was offered, and Col. GROSVENOR asked, upon the record alone, a decision as to the justice of his dismissal.

The report having been made, the President has decided that the sentence was not sustained by the evidence, and on that ground alone has ordered the disability removed. The vacancy having been filled, no further redress to this officer was possible than thus to eradicate his reputation from the stain of an undeserved sentence.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Hooker was expected to arrive in the City last evening, but owing to some unavoidable detention his departure from Washington was delayed until 6 o'clock last evening. Consequently, as per telegram received at the Astor House, the General will arrive in the City at an early hour this morning.

Gen. McClellan visited Gens. Franklin and Stone at the Brevoort House yesterday, which proved to be mutually agreeable.

Senator Ira Harris, Albany; Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, Ill.; Geo. W. Adams, Washington C. Fisher, and W. Budd, U. S. Navy; and J. M. Baldwin, Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Mrs. Gen. B. F. Butler and daughter, Miss Blanche Butler, from Fortress Monroe; C. H. Forbes, U. S. Army; and W. C. Vance and family, Indiana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Surgeon C. C. Cox, U. S. Army; Waldo Pierce and family, Bristol; Wm. B. Eaton and Dr. Derby, U. S. Navy; and Capt. N. S. Dykeman, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

ABOUT OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

Reply to "A Veteran Observer."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"A Veteran Observer" desires to know, in relation to the monitors, the reason why such vessels should be built, and what work they can do?" The reason for building monitors is simply that they are the only vessels yet constructed or projected capable of defending our harbors against hostile armored ships. They are also comparatively cheap, and readily built from materials which we have at hand. To the query, "What work can they do which other vessels cannot?" I reply, they are the only vessels yet constructed capable of destroying the powerful iron-clad ships of Europe. They are also the only vessels afloat that can carry 15-inch guns; while their turrets are the only structures yet produced affording absolute protection to the battery. To this may be added that the monitor-turret, and its mechanism, are the only means yet devised for handling guns exceeding twenty tons weight. "A Veteran Observer" is probably not aware that the 15-inch gun burns from sixty to seventy pounds of powder behind a solid shot of 430 pounds, and that this ponderous projectile easily penetrates and destroys the best French six-inch solid armor-plate.

"A Veteran Observer" is entirely mistaken in supposing that the monitors were built to fight forts. There is not even an allusion to such a service contained in the instructions from the Navy Department to the constructor of these vessels. The *destruction of ships* was the great object kept in view in their planning. The gross absurdity of asserting that the monitors are "lamentable failures," because they cannot destroy forts, candid and well-informed persons cannot fail to see. Naval engineers agree that to assail forts from the water, floating batteries, mounting a series of guns, are indispensable. The truth of this proposition is well exemplified by the success which attended the shelling of the Confederate batteries at Charleston by the *New Ironsides*. It should be observed that, notwithstanding this success, resulting from the extensive broadside battery of the *New Ironsides*, this casemate ship could not endure a ten minutes' contest with any one of the monitors without being sunk.

"A Veteran Observer" deems the monitors useless because they do not batter down Richmond and Charleston, and asserts that the obstructions could easily be removed. It must be obvious to the most inexperienced that obstructions placed at points exposed to the cross fire from several batteries cannot be removed. It would be waste of time to discuss this subject.

"A Veteran Observer" also asserts that the obstruction is not the real trouble, and that the monitors "are not able to resist the heavy fire of the forts." Admiral DAHLGREN'S communication to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Jan. 28, 1864, completely refutes this assertion. The Admiral's report shows that between July 18 and September 8, 1863, the monitor fleet engaged the enemy's batteries eighteen times. Forts Sumter, Wagner, Gregg and the batteries on Sullivan and Morris Island, were successfully attacked. The fleet was hit 718 times, "mostly by 10-inch shot," says the report, without, in a single instance, deranging the motive engines and other internal machinery. Such extraordinary endurance, added to the enormous aggressive power of the monitor armament, must be regarded as positive proof that in case of a maritime war New-York has nothing to fear from those iron-clads which, before the advent of the monitors, we were told would run past the forts up to our wharfs. The crushing 15-inch guns protected by the locomotive iron castles, will now render the running past the forts dangerous experiment.

"A Veteran Observer" having been told thus briefly why the monitors are being built and "what they are good for," I will now remind him of what they have done. Until very recently only nine monitors, known as the Passaic class, have been in active service on the Atlantic coast, for which the Navy Department has paid the builders $3,800,000. "A Veteran Observer" is particularly requested to note the fact that a fleet of nine vessels of intricate workmanship, containing upward of twelve thousand tons of malleable iron, has cost the nation less than a first-class casemate ship, which either of these nine vessels could sink in a few minutes. "A Veteran Observer," of course, must be aware that numerous rebel rams have been built on the Southern rivers for the purpose of destroying our wooden blockading vessels. The duty of watching these rebel rams has devolved on the nine monitors before named, and most effectually has the duty been performed. Not one of these rams has yet succeeded in getting out. The *Nashville* tried to escape, but Capt. WORDEN, of the monitor *Montauk*, was too vigilant, and burnt the pirate by putting some of his 15-inch shells in among her cotton bales. The rebel ram *Atlanta*, on which a million of dollars had been expended to make her formidable, essayed to escape, when Commodore JOHN RODGERS, of the monitor *Weekawken*, by a few well-directed solid 15-inch shot, forced the ram to haul down the piratical flag, and captured both vessel and crew. The discomfiture of the big ram in Hampton Roads, under the fire of the pioneer of the new system, all remember. I advise a "Veteran Observer" to make an estimate of the gain to the nation resulting from the destruction of the rebel craft alluded to. A few figures will convince him that the entire cost of the monitor fleet of the Passaic class is but a fraction of what his estimate will show. The fleet, excepting one vessel, is still in existence, all the better for having been thoroughly tested under the enemy's batteries. This is not all. A "Veteran Observer" will recollect that it was the flanking operation of the monitors along Morris Island that enabled Gen. GILLMORE to run his sap past Fort Wagner without a single sortie from the garrison, at the same time preventing the enemy from increasing his works or making additions to his garrison, and ultimately compelling evacuation. More than this: a "Veteran Observer" will remember that the blockade of Charleston was at one time deemed so ineffectual and expensive, that a stone fleet was sunk at the entrance of the harbor in order to close the port. This expedient failed from natural causes beyond control, and the blockade-running was resumed, the Union cause injured, and the Confederate Treasury replenished. The worthless monitors again came to the rescue. Admiral DAHLGREN took a small fleet of these vessels over the bar, and completely shut out Charleston from the world. The gallant Admiral and his monitors are still at their post, and Charleston remains the "doomed city" as completely as if the stone fleet had succeeded. The services thus rendered by Admiral DAHLGREN, a "Veteran Observer" tells the public may be "expressed by a *cypher*."

JEFF. DAVIS no doubt takes a very different view of the matter. Mr. MEMMINGER too, no doubt, differs altogether from a "Veteran Observer," who, were he permitted to look at the figures of the Ex-Secretary, would forthwith congratulate Mr. WELLES on his lucky investment of three millions eight hundred thousand dollars in the fleet of nine monitors, and, astute observer as he is, he would at once draw the inference that if all the money raised by Mr. CHASE had been as well invested, the rebellion would have been put down long ago.

As soon as practicable, I will tell a "Veteran Observer" all about the ocean monitors and the large coast-defence monitors. I will also tell him something about the numerous large screw-ships now building for the navy, with engines from two thousand to five thousand horse power. These ships are not loaded down with armor and thereby rendered unfit for the highest speed, but they have what is next in importance to impregnability, their machinery placed entirely below water-line and out of reach of shot. The "Veteran Observer," with whom "the navy is a tender point," will do well in the meantime to pay a visit to Brooklyn Navy-yard, where Mr. DELANO will show him some specimen of the screw ships alluded to. He will find their lines, workmanship and size, ahead of anything he has seen, and he will come away fully convinced that when this powerful screw fleet is ready, and the seventy impregnable turrets have all mounted their monster guns, the Union will have nothing to fear from intervention.

AN ACCURATE OBSERVER.

CROP PROSPECTS.

How Peaches, Corn, Potatoes, &c., &c., Look Along the Lines of Travel in New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 7, 1864.

Having had of late occasion to travel over a greater part of the States of Pennsylvania, Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, along the New-Jersey Central, Delaware and Wilmington, Pennsylvania Northern, Central and the great lines of the Pennsylvania Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroads, I have enjoyed many opportunities of gaining interesting information regarding the crops in the various States enumerated.

THE PEACH CROP.

Among the most important of the many leading crops in these States will be found the peach, apple and pear crops, and I am glad to be able to assure your readers that the yield of fruit this year will be very heavy. The peach trees throughout Maryland, Delaware and New-Jersey are almost broken down by the great weight of their crop. Owing to the terrible drouth that has blighted so many fields, the *size* of the peaches are very inferior, but the *quality* and *quantity* will be far ahead of previous years. I was informed by a gentleman in the express business that last year the speculators in Delaware peaches contracted with the leading lines for the transportation of 500,000 baskets of that delicious fruit, and that this season the contract had already reached the high figure of 1,250,000 baskets, and it was not known that even this would prove a limit to the immense yield. You will perceive from this that this crop alone has had an increase in that thriving little State of 150 per cent. It is to be hoped that the cost of prime peaches will continue at its present nominal price, so that this great luxury will be within the reach of all.

APPLES AND PEARS.

The apple crop is also quite large, and I have seen some very handsome orchards loaded down with fruit. But the same cause that has made the peaches so inferior in size has operated in like manner against the full growth of the apple yield. I have understood that in most instances the flavor of the fruit has suffered but little damage. The cider varieties, however, will not turn out as well as in former years, owing to the continued absence of rain. Pears show somewhat the same record, and the general complaint is not against the paucity of the crop, but on account of the inferiority in the size of the article. Take it as a whole, therefore, I think the fruit crop in these States can be set down as a decided success.

THE GRAIN CROPS.

All along my extended line of travel I could discern evidences of the beautiful yield in the already gathered grain crop. In Pennsylvania and Maryland especially I noticed that the wheat crop of this season, always so plentiful in these great wheat-growing States, is not a whit behind previous years. Every barn-yard had its attendant stacks of wheat, showing that the capacious buildings were unable to contain the entire yield. Gentlemen with whom I have conversed on this subject, in the Cumberland Valley, along the Alleghany range, and on the wide plains of Central Pensylvania, and in Pleasant, Loucon and Horse Vallies, in Maryland, all give their universal testimony in favor of the abundant harvest in cereals. Wheat, as a matter of course, takes the lead; but rye, barley and oats have also been in a measure successful. The yield in these latter grains has not been so great as it has in some former years, but the general result has been satisfactory to the producer. In Cumberland Valley especially has the yield been so plentiful, that some think that the recent raid into that lovely region owed its inception to this fact.

FAILURE OF THE CORN CROP.

The news regarding corn is not by any means so favorable. The great drawback has been, from first to last, the long-continued and almost total absence of rain, until now the crop is lost in consequence of the plants having already reached so near maturity that the stalk is so hard that it is the general opinion that rain now would be too late. Although to the superficial observer the immense fields of standing corn, daily to be seen waving in the breeze, look healthy and betoken a good yield, still the opinion of those best entitled to credence is that so much of the vitality of the plant has been expended in preserving actual life, that now the ears are forming there will not be enough remaining to properly fill out the kernels. I know of more than one farmer who contemplates reaping his corn as fodder, believing it to be the most advantageous disposal he can make of the already doomed crop. Of course there are remarkable exceptions, but they are mostly on bottom lands or flint lands, and it is an interesting fact that the yield of all kinds of grains has been very large on all flint lands this year, showing a wide margin in their favor against the hitherto highly-prized lime lands, thus showing conclusively that the former are more conducive to moisture than the other.

HAY CROP.

Owing to the early season at which mowing commences, this staple crop has not suffered to that great extent evidenced in the article of corn, and, on a general average, I think I am not saying too much when I consider the hay crop of this season as very favorable. On the bottom lands this has been the favorite crop for many years, and this Summer farmers have had their reward in their constant faith. Timothy has not turned out as well as usual with that prime favorite, as it is stiff and flinty, owing, of course, to the lack of moisture.

POTATOES

have not yet been sufficiently tested for a decisive verdict upon the final result. The fields look in very promising condition, and market gardeners report a more than average yield among the earlier varieties. This crop, being so late, may possibly recover from the effects of the drouth—for, like all other crops, potatoes require a moderate supply of rain. One thing in their favor is that the crop bids fair to be above the average and point of quality, as the bulbs will be freer from that moisture so frequently prejudical to good potatoes. The general impression is held that potatoes will reach at least the average of past years.

VEGETABLES.

Turnips, unless the long looked-for rains come soon, will be a total failure. Many farmers have neglected sowing until rain arrives, and some declare that they will not sow at all, preferring to save their seed. But I noticed a few fields, planted evidently for fodder. Beets, as a farm product, are not a general favorite throughout these States, and, as a consequence, nothing can be determined in their case. Beans bid fair to reach the maximum, and on lands best suited to such crops they are doing extremely well. Peas also look well, but few are grown in this region. As regards garden produce, very little can be said, for the producers for city markets contrive to obviate the difficulty attendant upon the total absence of rain, and with additional help supply the much-needed moisture by the aid of machinery. In the matter of cabbages I am afraid that there will be a very poor record, for the plants looked stunted and miserable, and showed lamentably their absolute need of refreshing and bounteous showers.

THE WEATHER

has been excruciatingly hot and oppressive, and railroad travel has been far from pleasant. Every breeze came laden with immense clouds of dust, and the utter necessity of keeping the car windows continually open caused a great deal of discomfort. Very few ladies were traveling on these lines, owing, possibly, to the fears of raiding parties, but the number of travelers was nevertheless very great, among whom were a large proportion of soldiers, returning to their homes on furlough from hospital, and on their way to the front to rejoin their regiments, after having recovered their shattered health. It was pleasant to hear these brave fellows talk so hopefully of the ultimate result of the war, and gratifying to see their contempt and bitter hatred of the Copperhead. Once, while on a train, a person who sat on the same sofa with me ventured to give play to his venomous hissings, finally received his quietus from a little knot of soldiers at the other end of the car, for they came up to him, and declared by all that was good and great, that they would pitch him neck and heels out of the car if he did not hush up his vile treason. They evidently meant what they said, and the Copperhead was thereafter as mute as a mouse, and chewed the cud of bitter reflection for many a weary mile; and all the while the blue-coated boys sat and watched him sharply, as though they wished he would give them an opportunity of fulfilling their promise. But the serpent was wise, after his kind.

OBSERVER.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Gen. Curtis' Expedition Far West.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Aug. 4.

The continuous reports of savage infidelity, and the barbaric conduct of the Indians both west of this and further north, in the direction of Denver and Fort Laramie, induced Gen. CURTIS, as soon as the immediate danger on our borders, in the late Northwest Missouri troubles, had subsided to some extent, to undertake a trip to the regions mentioned. To undertake such a journey at this season, under any circumstances, was a task of no mean magnitude. But, starting out as Gen. CURTIS did, without escort or train, to pass through such a country, infested by savage Indians throughout a large portion of the route, required the nerve of just such a man as our Department Commander, who, as he wrote to a member of his staff after leaving, some ten days since, wished "he could be everywhere in his department at the same time."

It is known that since his departure, Gen. CURTIS has improvised a small militia force in the sparsely settled country between here and Fort Larned, through which he has passed, with which he has been chastising the impudent red skins who have been preying upon the defenceless whites, trains, and even committing depredations at the military posts in that section.

We are permitted to make some extracts from private letters from the General to a member of his family at Fort Leavenworth, which will give a better idea of what is going on in the western part of this State, than anything else we can publish. We gratefully appropriate them for the benefit of our readers.

In his letter of the 28th July, dated "In the field, Camp Zach," the General writes; "I have raised and marched my little army to this place, all entirely safe and sound. The great trains that have been standing a siege for several days at Cow Creek, are forming on my left. They lost two men at the place last mentioned—a Mexican, and a young man named Ogden, WHITTIER. He was shot and scalped, and left to be buried by his comrades. * * * The several trains that are now relieved and moving forward formed corrals and kept pickets, arming themselves from boxes of carbines they were transporting to New-Mexico. They deserve great credit for holding out as they did, as well as the ranche man, who resides at Cow Creek, and defended his ranche manfully with a two-pounder.

The names of the men who are deserving special notice are numerous. They have about four hundred wagons, mostly loaded with Government property. * * * One was a Mexican train, and they raised a white flag and negotiated peaceable arrangements, but the Indians proved false and stole some three hundred head of their stock. Finally, the Indians set fire to the prairie, and moved off under cover of the smoke. Friends having relations in these trains will be glad to know they are safe. Among them are the following: Mr. Palmer of Junction City, P. O'Maley, G. W. Manning, Wm. Still, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Delong, James Wood, Mr. Scharp, Mr. Moore of St. George, Mr. Howser and Mr. Jones.

The first attack on trains was made a week earlier near this place. It was a small train under COAN and BROWN. Ten of the men were killed and five wounded. Two of the latter were scalped—the whole hair and cuticle being taken off to the ears—yet, strange to say, they seem likely to recover. This train was not much damaged, though some flour sacks were opened, and the contents of many scattered along the road. Among the killed were old Mr. BEEHER and son; among the wounded were Mr. EDWARDS and Mr. MCGEE, who were scalped.

I have collected militia and a few volunteers and marched about 200 miles. I make considerable *show* of force, although my morning report, which was made up yesterday after I got closed up, amounted to 396. But they are all brave men and mounted, aided by a section of the Ninth Wisconsin artillery. Of course, no Indians can stand against this force, kept as I keep it, well organized and well guarded.

I shall go on to Larned to-morrow, and determine there as to pursuit, and proper remedies to prevent further trouble.

We have plenty of buffalo meat for supper. I took a shot myself at one as he run by. We are all in excellent health, and though we have had weary hot marches, generally in the hottest portion of the day, to accommodate the morning arrivals of assembling militia.

The General closes this letter with the remark that "the frontier safety and the great Santa Fé trade must be kept protected, if possible." And assuredly he is doing all that mortal man can do to secure those great results, so essential to our prosperity and security on the Missouri.

Writing again on the 29th, eight miles from Fort Larned, the General says: "We are all well—the 306 men of my army. The great train camp at Cow Creek is all safe, with some of my troops on the rear. I expect to meet Colorado troops at Larned. The Indians attacked that post, burning the bridges and running off stock. They attacked a train near Walnut Creek, killing ten and wounding five. They attacked and besieged trains at Cabin Creek, killing two men and stealing stock. They had attacked and killed the keeper of the stage station at Cottonwood Springs, carrying off the stock. This is the extent of the damage reported. I hope to find these Indians, but it is a difficult matter, for the prairies are wide 'as all out of doors;' but I have the bravest and best fellows with me you ever saw."

Such, then, is the work our brave old commander is doing for us. Instead, as he might be, of luxuriating amid the shades and breezes at Fort Leavenworth, he has tempted all sacrifices in his devotion to duty, and challenges our highest approbation, as well as enthusiastic admiration.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news, European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—One copy one year, $3; two copies one year, $5; five copies one year, $12. Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club rates.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,609 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair—Styles neat, suitable, executed in the best manner only. Shaving, 10 cents; Hair Dye, 50 cents, black or brown. No. 1 Barclay-st.

A Card.

Owing to the enormous advance in the prices not only of the precious metals, but of every other commodity, I find it impossible to continue longer the sale of my Pens at old rates. This I regret exceedingly, as I had hoped to continue without change; but, having to buy gold at the present fabulous prices, this is no longer possible.

My friends and the public will give me credit, however, for having struggled long and hard against the universal pressure to depreciate the Government credit and currency. The advance now made is not enough to cover me, with gold at present rates; should it remain where it is, or go still higher, a further rise in prices must be made. In any case, however, I intend, as heretofore, to sell a better article for less money than it can be bought for elsewhere.

A circular, with engravings of all the sizes, styles and present prices, will be sent on receipt of letter postage. Address A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

JULY 11, 1864.

Grocers, spice-dealers and druggists all sell Burnett's standard Flavoring Extracts. The St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, says: "Our test of Burnett's Flavoring Extracts has proved them to be very excellent."

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Wm. Knabe & Co.,
Manufacturers of
GOLD MEDAL
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, J. Satter, and other leading artists. EVERY INSTRUMENT WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS. Price-lists promptly sent on application.

To Everybody.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are selling cheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
No. 66 Cortlandt-st.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The New Novelty Microscope for Examining Living Insects, Flowers, Seeds, Bank Bills, &c., is mailed, prepaid, for $2, by HENRY CRAIG, No. 180 Centre-st., New-York. Also, the celebrated Craig Microscope, for $2 50, or, with 24 beautiful objects, $5 50.

Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes—THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
Depot, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
No. 625 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair and Skin—Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by all druggists.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

DEAN—FISHER.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 6, at the residence of the clergyman, No. 17 West 18th-st., by Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, U. S. Army, Mr. JAMES DEAN and Miss ANNIE FISHER, all of this City.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—At Key West, Fla., on Thursday, July 7, of yellow fever, WALDO ABBOTT, Esq., Assistant District-Attorney, eldest son of Rev. John S. C. Abbott, of New-Haven, aged 28 years.

BOGARDUS.—On Sunday, Aug. 7, MARIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of the late Cornelius S. Bogardus.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Park-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

CURRIE.—On Thursday, Aug. 4, in Sterling, Cayuga County, N. Y., WALTER S. CURRIE, youngest son of Rev. David Currie, of that place, in the 28th year of his age.

CARMER.—On Sunday, Aug. 7, ARTHUR MORRIS, son of Charles W. and Mary Popham Carmer, in the 7th year of his age.

His remains were deposited at Scarsdale.

COOPER.—On Friday, Aug. 5, at Bedford, N. Y., ALICE, infant daughter of J. Henry and Alice Cooper, aged 4 months and 25 days.

The remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery.

CHAZOURNES.—On Monday, Aug. 8, at College Point, L. I., aged 60 years, Mrs. MARIE LOUISA CHAZOURNES, consort of Felix Chazournes, Esq.

The funeral will take place at Calvary Cemetery, on Wednesday morning, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the deceased, and of the family, are invited to attend the funeral. Carriages will be in attendance at Hunter's Point Ferry at 10 o'clock.

COOPER.—At Cooper's Plains, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 3, SAMUEL ERWIN COOPER, in the 24th year of his age.

He was a graduate of Yale College in the Class of 1863, and a member of Columbia College Law School.

CALHOUN.—On Monday, Aug. 8, JONAS CALHOUN, youngest son of Henry Calhoun, aged 22 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 429 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

COCK.—At Great Neck, L. I., on 6th inst., FREDDIE, youngest son of George E. and Mary M. Cock, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Friends' Meeting-house, Manhasset, on third day, (Tuesday,) 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAVIS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 7, CALEB S. DAVIS, in the 70th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GILBERT.—On Monday, Aug. 8, at Morrisania, N. Y., LIDIE BELL, daughter of Alfred N. and Rosanna G. Gilbert, aged 4 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the Disciples' Church, Morrisania, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

HENDERSON.—Suddenly, at Montreal, Canada, JOHN HENDERSON, formerly of No. 603 8th-av., aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Greenwich Lodge No. 467 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

LAIRD.—On Sabbath morning, Aug. 7, MARTIN LAIRD, late of Trainbuoy, County Donegal, Ireland, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 139 West 15th-st.

☞ Londonderry (Ireland) papers please copy.

Our father must now be laid in the grave,
His chair now be vacant, and cheerless our home;
But our loss is his gain—he dwells with his God,
Where sin cannot enter, where death cannot come.
Yet we cannot but grieve for a parent so dear,
Though we know he is free—his sufferings are o'er;
We cannot but weep to see him in death sleep,
The place that once knew him shall know him no more.

MEADE.—On Monday, Aug. 8, of inflammation of the bowels, ISABEL STOWELL, infant daughter of James M. and Augusta Meade, aged 16 months.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, from corner 3d av. and 106th-st.

PIGGOTT.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 6, AUGUSTA PIGGOTT.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Meeting-house, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

RODMAN.—At Fordham, on Sunday, Aug. 7, WILLIAM LUDLOW, son of Thornton M. and Maria Rodman, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Dashwood, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 9, at 5 o'clock P. M.

SHAND.—On Sunday, July 31, after a short illness, THOMAS SHAND, gilder, native of Edinburgh, Scotland, in his 45th year, at his late residence, No. 33 New-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ Scotland papers please copy.

SACKETT.—On Monday, Aug. 8, of scarlet fever, CHARLIE P. SACKETT, only son of Elisha Wells and Harriett M. Sackett, aged 2 years, 9 months and 3 days.

Funeral services Wednesday, at 4 P. M., at the house of his uncle, Charles Place, foot of 121st-st., East River. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SCRYMSER.—At Nyack, Rockland County, on Saturday evening, Aug. 6, MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of John and Clarinda Scrymser, of Brooklyn, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 14 Sidney-place, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

TROWBRIDGE.—At Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday, Aug. 6, J. FREDDIE TROWBRIDGE, only child of James H. and Caroline A. Trowbridge, aged 15 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, Bedford.

TREHARNE.—On Monday, Aug. 8, THEODORA, eldest daughter of Richard and Charlotte Treharne, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 211 West 13th-st., without further invitation.

THOMPSON.—Suddenly, MANGLE MINTHORNE THOMPSON. Notice of the funeral will be given in the evening and morning papers.

☞ Washington papers please copy.

TILYOU.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 8, ESTHER C. TILYOU, daughter of Catharine C. and the late Capt. Vincent Tilyou, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

WALL.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at Manhattanville, on Saturday, Aug. 6, HENRY WALL, son of W. H. Wall, Esq.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on Tuesday next, the 9th inst., at 11 A. M.

WEIMER.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 6, CATHARINE, wife of George Weimer, of Akron, Ohio.

The funeral services will take place from the residence of her brother, Charles Weed, No. 274 Madison-st., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WHITE.—At Hohokus, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 6, WILLIAM W. WHITE, of congestion of the brain, aged 30 years, 3 months and 19 days.

The remains were interred at Saddle River, N. J., yesterday. (Aug. 8.)

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE
ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, corner of Wall and Nassau sts.
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 23d-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 27 and 29 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway.
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS throughout the country will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

CHEVALIER'S
LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, *keeps the head clean, cool and healthy,* will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half-dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.—The Library, with its branch offices, will be closed for cleaning, etc., from Monday, Aug. 15, to Saturday, Sept. 3, inclusive. The Reading Room will remain open until the 29th inst. By order,
E. V. S. BESSON, Rec. Sec'y.

WM. S. HADLEY, AGENT FOR
CRONDAL'S PATENT CORK MATTRESSES CUSHIONS, &c.
WAREROOM AND OFFICE, NO. 250 CANAL-ST.
All kinds of FURNITURE, IRON BEDSTEADS, &c. Hotels, boarding houses, private dwellings, country seats, steamboats, vessels, &c., furnished at short notice.
TESTIMONIAL.
From Alex. B. Mott, M. D.
NEW-YORK, June 2, 1864.
I have used "Crondal's Patent Prepared Cork Mattresses" for some months, in the Government Hospital, corner of 51st-st. and Lexington-av., New-York, and take pleasure in recommending them for hospital and family use. They are the coolest and most comfortable, healthy mattresses with which I am acquainted, and do not become hard and compact by use.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D.

FISH'S PATENT COOKING LAMP.
NO. 206 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.

JULIUS G. POHLE, M. D.,
Formerly of and successor to
DR. JAMES R. CHILTON & CO.,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 93 Prince-st., New-York.
☞ Particular attention paid to the analyses of Ores, Metals, Minerals, Mineral Waters, Commercial Products, &c., &c.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,
three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty-five to two hundred dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. Store closed on Saturdays at 3 o'clock.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. For sale only by W. H. WARD, No. 7 Broad-st.

DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES SECURITIES EXCLUSIVELY.
JOHN B. MURRAY & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA.—AN Examination into the Rationale of Mr. Syme's Method of Operation for its Radical and Instantaneous Cure, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel. No. 42. 25 cents. EVERARDUS WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DEAFNESS,
IMPAIRED SIGHT,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS
IN THE
THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED,
CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.

No. 816
BROADWAY.
OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.

THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."

There was published in these columns a few days since the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.

We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.

DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.

Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homeopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear

From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.

Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.

For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids, communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the advent of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment, we cannot say.

Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by some particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Ophthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organs of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with [illegible] advancing [illegible]

OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF

$946,700

"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF FUND BONDS."

OF THE

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

Payable Sept. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Fund Bonds," of the County of New-York, becoming due and payable Sept. 1, 1864, with the interest thereon, will be paid on that day, on the presentation of said bonds at this office.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

OF

$946,700

OF

"SOLDIERS' SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF REDEMPTION BONDS,"

OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of nine hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars of "Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," of the County of New-York, authorized by Chapter 7 of the law of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows:

Five hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1880, and

Four hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1881.

The proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, and the price per hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at the Broadway Bank, on THURSDAY, the first day of September, 1864, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive bonds for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from Sept. 1, 1864.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the County.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864. }

PROPOSALS FOR

$200,000

"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 4, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864, }

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,

BY

H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
☞ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,

Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,

two doors below the Sub-Treasury,

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 15th of August inst., of six or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 60 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.

JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,

BANKERS,

NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.

Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.

All claims against Government purchased.

REFER TO

Bank of the Republic, Chas. H. Marshall, Esq.,
Updike, Lozscomb & Co., Francis Skiddy, Esq.,
John J. Crane, Esq., P. W. Enos, Esq.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS

$250,000

COUPON BONDS.

Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of law passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.

Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.

PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY'S }
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864. }

SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 15, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 226, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes issued to the late incorporated Union Bank, located in the City of New-York, will be redeemed at par by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, and at the Union Bank in the City of New-York, for six years from the date hereof, and not thereafter. The outstanding notes of the said (late) bank must be presented as aforesaid for redemption, within six years from the date hereof, and all notes which shall not be presented for redemption and payment within the time thus specified, will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election in 1865, will be held at the Stage Office, 6th avenue and 23d-st., on Wednesday, August 10, 1864. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M.

GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.

August 8, 1864.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 77 Wall-st.

COMMISSIONERS FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 5.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

will receive subscriptions to the

NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5.20 BONDS.

U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.

U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

WESTERN VERMONT MARBLE COMPANY.

QUARRIES AND MILLS, DANBY, VERMONT.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
Shares $25 each.

TRUSTEES.

John B. Page, President Bank of Rutland, Rutland, Vt.
Jno. R. Yelverton, Bank of North America, New-York.
John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
George B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co., New-York.
Franklin Post, Wallingford, Vermont.
Frederick Chaffee, Rutland, Vermont.
O. W. Child, New-York.
President, JOHN P. PAGE.
Secretary, HENRY K. GATES.

Office No 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The property of this company comprises some 135 acres of land, over 40 acres of white marble. Also three mills for sawing marble, now in operation. The quarries have been opened and worked for the past fifteen years, and the marble extensively shipped to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South, where its reputation is fully established. The demand far exceeds the ability of the company to supply, and the present design is to add steam drills and other improved machinery to meet the increasing demand for marble. For this purpose the company now offer a limited number of its shares to increase its working capital.

Subscription books are now open at the banking house of Messrs. HOWES & MACEY, No. 30 Wall-st.

JOHN B. PAGE, President.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,

NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.

Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,

Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and as the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 20 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipments secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., }
No. 31 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.

1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.

3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.

ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.

At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.

The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864. }

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent, free of Government tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD }
COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864. }

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.

The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.

T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI R. R. CO., R. O. }
CHILLICOTHE, O., 13th July, 1864. }

DIVIDENDS.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the following dividends payable the 10th of August, for the half year ending the 30th of June, which will be paid to parties appearing as Stockholders on the Stock books on the 1st of July, viz:

A cash dividend of 3 per cent. on the first preference shares.

A stock dividend of 3 per cent on the second preference shares, in shares of the same class.

Stockholders registered at the agency in New-York will receive their dividends at "The Farmers Loan and Trust Company" in New-York, and those registered at the office in Chillicothe, Ohio, will be paid at this office.

WM. E. WATSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, }
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 26, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER share (free from Government tax) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office, on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of August next. The transfer books will close the 5th of August, and reopen the 16th of same month.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, }
No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, }
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864. }

DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.

The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 16 WALL-ST. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., }
NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 59 Trinity Building, }
August 1, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., and will be re-opened on TUESDAY, the 16th inst.

JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864. }

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, }
No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM NO. 22, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864. }

THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.

J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.

CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

E. COOPER DEDEDER, Secretary.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 4.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.—A Dividend of One per Cent. for the month of July has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Aug. 16 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, }
No. 48 Wall, cor. William-st., August 5, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864. }

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, }
No. 400 Hudson-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

By order, JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent. for the last six months is this day declared, free of all taxes, payable on MONDAY, 8th prox mo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE GOULD AND CURRY SILVER MINING COMPANY has declared a dividend for July of fifty dollars per foot, in gold, payable through the Bank of California, on stock registered for dividends in New-York, on and after 5th inst., less exchange, at the offices of LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 80 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Sypnilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. Hunter's Red Drop cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; has possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. This is what he claims for it; and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance. A ten cent bill will secure the Monitor of Health by return mail.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (80th edition. 400 pages, nearly 100 anatomical illustrations,) upon Debility, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Sexual Diseases, European hospital practice, the Author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All should purchase this original work of the publisher, E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1, or consult the Doctor, 173 Broadway, up stairs, New York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACRICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 13 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A strictly private family; location between 3d and 6th avs. and 14th and 28th sts.; family must be of the first respectability. Address J. D. F., Box 173 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.

The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.

REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York; Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

WM. H. WOOLOM,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
STATIONER AND PRINTER,
NO. 245 GREENWICH-ST.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all kinds, sold upon reasonable terms.

Just out, a reliable card of U. S. Stamp Duties under the new law. Price 15c. Send for a copy.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.

Unsurpassed facilities in French, piano, music, and higher English; fifteen superior instructors who make teaching a profession. Young ladies are exercised daily in Lewis' gymnastics in the new gymnasium.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Clavarack, New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.

AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars. JOSIAH CLARK,

Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.

Fall session opens WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24,

J. NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., FORmerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and late Rector of Trinity School, New-York, intends to reopen his school for boys, at No. 635½ West 32d-st., northeast corner of Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 19. He will then be joined by his brother, Rev. A. P. Morris, M. A., of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brattleboro', Vt. They will give their unremitting personal attention to the instruction and training of their pupils. They refer to Right Rev. H. Potter, Rev. Drs. Dix, Haight, Tuttle, Eigenbrodt, Mahan, S. R. Johnson, Howard Crosby; Prof. H. Drisler, Messrs. R. B. Minturn, J. H. Swift, W. Alex. Smith, G. M. Ogden, Alf. Ogden, W. M. Evarts, Geo. Folsom, Alf. Schermerhorn, Howard Potter, L. M. Rutherford, and many others. Circulars may be obtained at the school, as above, or by addressing Mr. C. D. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

$45 A TERM OF 13 WEEKS, WHICH opens Aug. 18—pays for board, washing, fuel and room furnished, except sheets and pillow cases, in Falley Seminary, Fulton, N. Y. Tuition in common English, $8. For catalogues or circulars, address

J. P. GRIFFIN, Principal.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Englewood, N. J., near New-York City. Next quarter commences Sept. 26.

J. A. FOWLER, }
W. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 38th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MISS VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL WILL reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 171 Lexington-av.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, LADY FOR drawing and painting in female college—President now in City for personal interview. Also, lady for music, and one for French and music. Professor music for N. Y. State, and one for Western State. Personal applications should be made this week. All teachers who seek positions should have application form of Amer. School Inst. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand.

A GRADUATE—AN ACCOMPLISHED classical teacher, of many years' experience, and a good disciplinarian, desires to obtain the principalship of an academy, or would undertake the classical department of an institution. A good salary expected. Testimonials from gentlemen of high standing in this City and elsewhere. Address B. C., Station D, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSE EQUIPMENTS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1864.

PROPOSALS will be received by this department until Aug. 12, 1864, at 4 P. M., for the delivery at the following arsenals of Horse Equipments, United States cavalry pattern, as hereinafter stated:

At the New-York Arsenal, 10,000.
At the Frankfort Arsenal, 6,000.
At the Alleghany Arsenal, 6,000.
At the St. Louis Arsenal, 3,000.

These sets of horse equipments are to be furnished complete, with the exception of horse brush, currycomb, lariat, picket-pin, link, nose bags, spurs and straps, blankets, watering bridle, and sweat leather. The curb bits and stirrups are to conform strictly in pattern and finish to those deposited at the above-named arsenals. The malleable iron trimmings are to be japanned. The trees are to be of the regulation pattern, assorted sizes, not less than 3½ inches between the bars on the inside of the pommel; the side bars of hard white wood or beech; the pommel and canties of beech, well put together. All the irons are to be one-tenth of an inch thick, and all let into the wood, to be covered with the best slaughtered cowhide. All other coverings will be rejected. The halters are to be riveted with twelve No. 12 copper rivets as shown in samples. The bridle rein is to be seven-eights of an inch wide, and made as per sample. The girth strapping to be riveted. The two D rings to have a stop; two rivets in each end of girth; no cross sewing; and all the stitching throughout the sets will not be less than eight (8) stitches to the inch. The stirrup hoods will be omitted. The carbine socket strap is to be riveted with two No. 12 copper rivets. The trees are to be subject to inspection during all stages of their manufacture, and, if deemed necessary, the leather to be used in the fabrication of these equipments to be inspected before cutting.

The final inspection will be made at the arsenal where delivered.

Deliveries must be made in lots of not less than one-tenth per week of the whole amount contracted for, the first delivery to be made on the ——

Failure to make deliveries at a specified time, will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be considered other than from parties who are known to be regular manufacturers, and who are capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Bidders will state explicitly the arsenal at which they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one.

Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above arsenals, or at this office.

Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons that in case his bid is accepted he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the whole amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District-Attorney.

Bonds in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity to the terms of the advertisement dated July 2 , 1864, under, which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
Witness. [Seal.]

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General GEORGE D. RAMSAY, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Horse Equipments.

GEORGE D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees,
Pegged Bootees,
Sewed Boots,
Pegged Boots,
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture. Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
JULY 30, 1864.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, to Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

THE LA TOURETTE HOUSE, BERGEN Point, on the Kill Von Kull, is open for the season. Boats leave Pier No. 2 North River, at 9:15, 12:45, 4:30 and 5:30; from Dey-st. at 10:30 and 4:30. Time, 35 minutes. Steam cars hourly from Jersey City.

WESLEY W. HILL, Proprietor.

TO LET AT SUMMIT, N. J.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms on the parlor floor of a private boarding-house, within three minutes' walk of the depot; one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address R. B. H., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIVATE family at Tarrytown, by application to WM. VERMILYA, at the office of Smith's line of steamers, foot of Harrison-st., New-York, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

Extract teeth absolutely without pain, Dr. Colton, the originator, administering the gas in person, giving pleasure in place of pain. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage, New-York City,

Sky-blue kersey, army standard.
Infantry trowsers.
Sack coats, lined.
Sack coats, unlined.
Shirts, flannel.
Drawers, Canton flannel.
Shirts, knit.
Drawers, knit.
Stockings.
Forage caps.
Blankets, India rubber.
Knapsacks.
Haversacks.
Bugles.
Drums.
Fifes, B and C.
Canteens.
Camp-kettles.
Mess-pans.
Axes, felling.
Axe-handles.
Pick-axes.
Pick-axe-handles.
Hatchets.
Hatchet-handles.
Spades.
National colors.
Camp colors.
Regimental colors, artillery.
Regimental colors, infantry.
Recruiting flags.
Cavalry guidons.
Garrison flags.
Storm flags.
Shelter-tents.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made—in the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which theh can make delivery, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing trimmings and making up infantry trowsers from kersey furnished by the United States.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will execute it at once, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)" and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month from the 15th of August, 1864, to the 1st of November, 1864, notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B, of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said City, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification,— cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

"—— ——,"
"—— ——."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.

ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 3 City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND.
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL, MICHAEL BROPHY, WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,

With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.

For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. GILLEY, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,264 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE; as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commandor.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA	Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN	Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA	Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA	Saturday, Sept. 24.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage....65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	SATURDAY	Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River,
SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,

Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
ROANOKE,
FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander,

will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct, on TUESDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green. D. B. ALLEN.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 24th inst.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of STADERMANN & SHAPTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES S. SHAPTER retiring.

JOHN STADERMANN,
JAMES S. SHAPTER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

The business heretofore conducted under the firm of STADERMANN & SHAPTER will be continued by the undersigned at the old place, No. 292 Broadway.

JOHN STADERMANN.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a stock commission business under the firm name of HEISER & COOPER.

THOS. R. HEISER,
WM. COOPER.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

Phætons, tumble-seat Rockaways, depot wagons, with and without tops, new and second-hand shifting-top buggies, light road wagons, harness, &c.,

By HARRY C. COOKE,
No. 16 Dey-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

WANTED.—ANY GENTLEMAN ABOUT GOING abroad, and who may have two or three horses, and would like them kept free of expense until next Spring, can hear of an unexceptionable party to lodge them with. The best of care and feed will be given them. If the horses are first-class and the rate not excessive, the party having them in charge would like to purchase. Address Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT PAIR OF BAY carriage horses, young, sound and kind in all harness; also, a coach, rockaway, wagon, harnesses, blankets, &c. Can be seen at the residence of the late Mrs. ISABELLA WEYMAN, Bloomingdale Road and 82d-st.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.,

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

TO WHITE MOUNTAINS VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY—60 miles shorter than any other route.

Leave New-York, (via New-York and New-Haven Railroad) 27th-st., 4th-av.

At 12:15 P. M. (Ex.) lodge at White River Junction, and arrive at Profile House, (via stage from Wells River) at 1 P. M., Newport at 1:15 P. M., and Montreal—through without stopping—at 9:15 A. M. Sleeping cars attached to this train from Springfield.

On Saturdays passengers by the 12:15 P. M. train can go through without stopping, arriving at Newport at 5:55, and Profile House at 7, (via stage from Wells River,) Sunday morning.

At 3 and 8 P. M., (Ex.) lodge in Springfield and arrive at Profile House, (Franconia Notch,) at 5:30 P. M., Crawford House at 8:30 P. M., Newport, Lake Memphremagog, at 6:30.

For maps and particulars see APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superindent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.

L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST!
THE QUICKEST!
THE SAFEST!
THE MOST DIRECT
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH!"

The Magnificent Steamer COMMONWEALTH,
Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS,
The Elegant Steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Capt. J. C. GEER,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. In Summer and in Winter, in storm and in calm, the COMMONWEALTH and PLYMOUTH ROCK invariably make the passage.

Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

SURE CONNECTIONS

made with Newport, the Watering Places on the North and South shores in Massachusetts, the Great Eastern routes for Maine, and for the White Mountains.

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harnden's Express office, No. 74 Broadway, and

No. 115 West-st., New-York,
No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent,
Merchants' Navigation and Transportation Co.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily, without exception, at 8 A. M. Lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-sts, at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASURE EXCURSION
ON HARLEM RIVER.

The High Bridge over Harlem River is now thrown open for foot passengers, having been closed since 1861, while raising the bridge to increase the supply of water for the City. It now presents on its top a new feature, and has solid and substantial iron railings, rendering it safe for children and pleasure seekers. The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's boats ply hourly from Harlem to High Bridge. First boat up at 6¼ A. M. from Harlem. Last boat down 6 P. M. from King's Bridge.

Fare 10 cents; 12 tickets $1.

D. D. INSLEE, Assistant Superintendent.
HARLEM, Aug. 8, 1864.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges GERALDINE, and STELLA; a large steamer with saloons; also small steamers for picnics and excursions. R. V. BONNELL & CO., NO. 153 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER 1, OR NOVEMBER 1, for six months, a completely furnished house in good repair; neighborhood must be unexceptionable. Address Box No. 3,329 Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORNER property in New-York City, not less than 50x100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits....10
United States to Veterans....15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED, WITHOUT delay, in large numbers or singly, on application to WILSON & BALDWIN, No. 27 John-st., (basement,) New-York, or No. 134 York-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated in Montclair, N. J., on Orange Mountain, ¾ mile north of Llewellen Park, commanding the entire view from Piermont to Sandy Hook, including New-York City and Bay; ¾ mile from Montclair Depot: 1 hour (15 miles) from New-York; 7 trains per day; the finest natural formation of land for a building site in the vicinity of New York, containing lawn, grove, garden, fine mountain spring, with from 6 to 20 acres land, as wanted. The house is new, containing 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hot and cold water throughout; butler's pantry, bath-room, laundry, water-closet, marble mantels and wash-bowls, furnace, &c. Terms satisfactory. For full particulars apply to H. NASON, No. 3 Bowling-green.

SPLENDID SITE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE—For sale, 30 acres of land fronting on Hudson River, one mile from steamboat landing, 2½ miles south of Milton; river front 32 rods, with a 13-mile view of Hudson River. The situation cannot be surpassed. Inquire of WEEKS, DOUGLASS & CO., corner of Front and Broad sts., or address W. DUNCAN, Marlboro, Ulster County, N. Y. Steamers *Cornell* and *Baldwin* land daily.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We offer for sale a valuable property adapted to any manufacturing business, situated in 25th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of two Lots of Ground, with a very substantial four-story brick Building, about 50x50, in front, and a similar two-story Building, 50x35, in the rear. Immediate possession. Terms easy.

Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Hackettstown, N. J., three hours from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad. Lot 98x238, well stocked with choice fruit; frame house, and barn in good repair. Price, $4,000. Apply to J. C. WYCKOFF on premises, or to O. W. DUNN, Esq., No. 209 Duane-st., New-York

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FARM, SITUATED on the New-Haven Railroad, 20 miles from New-York, containing 20 acres of land, house and out-buildings complete, fruit of all kinds, and extensive graperies, containing fine varieties of fruit, on terms to suit. Address, for particulars, L. IHLSENG, piano manufacturer, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2½ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5148, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITABLE for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

COUNTRY SEAT—FOR SALE, AT HYDE Park, Dutchess County, New-York, near the river, a mile and a half from depot. For price and full particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 454 WATER-st., on reasonable terms. Apply to JOHN G. ATTRIDGE, 591 or 261 East 4th-st., from 8 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.—Two of the new three-story and basement brick houses, with every modern convenience, corner of Park-av. and Canton-st.; rent to private families, $500. Also the brick house No. 129 Hudson-av., near Sands-st.; rent, $450. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A private family only, in 17th-st., near Union-square, till 1st of May; house four stories high, full size, modern and in good order; possession at once. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

SUPERIOR OFFICES TO LET—ON THE third floor front, and fourth floor rear, of No. 116 Nassau-st., in a new building. Very desirable for lawyers. Will be rented cheap. Apply to the janitor on the premises, or to JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

TO LET—FOR TWO MONTHS OR THE YEAR, an entire second floor in a spacious elegant house, on Murray Hill; the family is strictly private, and the location and entire appointments first-class; a separate table, or use of kitchen; liberal terms expected. Address W. W., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, until the 15th.

TO LEASE—The residence of the undersigned, corner 75th-st. and 11th-av. The house is large, in good order any pleasantly located, overlooking the Hudson. Inquire on the premises. MAJOR THOMPSON.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS,
ANOTHER GRAND RAVEL PANTOMIME,
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7¾ o'clock.
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
Or, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.

TONY DENIER, the unapproachable Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and the incomparable Danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, appear.

First appearance of
Mr. D. L. MORRIS,
THE CELEBRATED GERMANICO-AMERICANO,
Who will
"SPEAK SOME TINGS"
"SPEAK SOME TINGS"
IN A LEARNED DISSERTATION UPON THE TIMES.
AN EXTRA EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 in Lecture Room, without additional charge.

OF HERR NADOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET, only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing 300 varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION

will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most DIFFICULT and ELABORATE OVERTURES and COMPOSITIONS, with all the effect of a

FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM, introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute, rendering it the

COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,

BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!

FAT CHILD, GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, TWO DWARFS, THREE ALBINO CHILDREN, BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, TWO KANGAROOS, PORCUPINE, MINIATURE SKATING POND, MOVING WAX FIGURES, AUTOMATON WRITER, MUSICAL SEAL, MONSTER SERPENTS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Commences 7¾.

Lessee and Manager....Wm. Wheatley

THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS OPEN EVERY EVENING.
TUESDAY, AUG. 9, 1864,
in consequence of the
BRILLIANT RECEPTION,
LAST EVENING, FROM A CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSE,
the distinguished artist,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
will repeat her very
CELEBRATED AND RENOWNED RENDITION
OF
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE
(as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED TIMES
throughout the United States, with the most distinguished success.)
in C. W. Tayleur's thrilling Drama, entitled
EAST LYNNE;
OR,
THE ELOPEMENT,
founded upon the powerful novel of the same name.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MUCH EXCELLENCE, embracing the names of Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. C. Nunan, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, J. Seymour, Mrs. Skerrett, Mary Wells, Fisher, Florence, Everett, &c., &c.

Musical Conductor....HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S. BEGINS AT 8.

RE-ENGAGEMENT FOR SIX NIGHTS only, of
MR. DAN BRYANT,

whose impersonations of Irish character during the past two weeks, have been pronounced by

THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
THE MOST NATURAL AND ARTISTIC

ever witnessed on the New-York stage since the days of the lamented Tyrone Power.

TUESDAY, Aug. 9, great drama, in three acts, entitled

THE COLLEEN BAWN,
OR
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.

With the following unprecedented great cast:

Myles-na-Coppaleen....Mr. Dan Bryant
Father Tom....Mr. C. Fisher
Danny Mann....Mr. W. R. Floyd
Hardress Cregan, (his original character) Mr. H. F. Daly
Kyrle Daly....Mr. A. H. Davenport
Corrigan....Mr. W. H. Norton
Mrs. Cregan....Miss Fanny Morant
Eily O'Connor, the "Colleen Bawn,"....Miss Ione Burke
(who will sing "Cruiskeen Lawn," and "A Pretty Girl Milking her Cow.")
Anne Chute, the "Colleen Ruadh"....Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Sheelah Mann....Mrs. John Sefton

TO-MORROW EVENING, by particular request,
THE IRISH EMIGRANT and HANDY ANDY.
THURSDAY, the COLLEEN BAWN.

In rehearsal, Lover's famous drama of
RORY O'MORE, with
MR. DAN BRYANT as
RORY O'MORE.

"HIGHLAND GUARD."

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS'
GRAND FESTIVAL,
JONES' WOODS,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10.

Tickets 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK's constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES.

Manufacsory and Warerooms,
No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Chas. Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

NEW-YORK PIANO-FORTE COMPANY,
NO. 394 HUDSON-STREET, NEW-YORK.

The members of this company being superior practical workmen is a guarantee that Pianos of our make are not surpassed by those of any establishment in this country or Europe.

We invite with confidence the musical and artistic public to thoroughly test the merits of our instruments.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS—FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS—Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.

MASON BROTHERS.

CHAMBERS' COTTAGE OR CABINET Pianos and new scale square pianos, excellent in tone and quality; moderate in price; lower than any other first-class house. 4th-st., corner 4th-av., in the Bible House. T. H. CHAMBERS.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S PIANO-Forte, with their sole Patent Iron Rim and Plate, warranted perfect in every particular. For sale at the depot, No. 748 Broadway

FOR SALE—A 6-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD FORTE piano, in first-rate condition. Apply at No. 182 East Houston-st.

$100 REWARD, (IN GOLD.)

Any one finding an error in Capt. Chauncy's Great Military Topographical Map of Grant's Campaign, will receive the above at No. 11 Cedar-st., New-York.

FROM SWITZERLAND.

Helvetia and the American Union.

A SPLENDID REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION.

Our Cause Abroad and Those Who Support it.

From La Nation Suisse.

A meeting composed of eminent men of all parties, was held at Geneva on the 4th of July, in favor of the American Union and of measures taken by the Government at Washington for the abolition of Slavery.

Long before the hour fixed for the opening of the meeting, the crowd pressed into the immense and beautiful hall of the electoral building designated as the place of assembly.

Being invited by the committee to preside over the meeting, Mr. Ernest Fazy mounted the tribune.

He thanked the assemblage for having responded with promptitude and in such numbers to the call which had been made upon it. After having adverted to the subject, he gave the floor to Mr. James Fazy.

Mr. James Fazy was welcomed to the tribune by a long and continued applause. When silence was reestablished, Mr. J. Fazy expressed himself in these terms:

CITIZENS: As the only republican people of Europe, it is our duty to publicly testify, in a popular assembly, our sympathy for the great cause of humanity which our brothers of the *Northern States of the American Union uphold.* They have long experienced shame in seeing that Slavery overshadowed their Liberty, and with all the circumspection which the Constitution demanded of them, they decided to have recourse to the greatest sacrifice to cause the disappearance of that stain. Certainly, I do not mean in any manner to assail the patriotism of the Southern States. They also contributed to found *American Independence*; they were great! Why was it that, in the midst of their greatness, they forgot that human nature must never be attacked; that every race, be it white, or yellow, or black, has equal rights to that inalienable blessing to each—freedom? Slavery would, little by little, have brought about the degradation of America, if an end had not been put to it. Unhappily, pacific means for healing this wound were rejected, and this question became gradually so amplificated as to give birth to civil war. This truth has been wished to be denied. It has been said it is not Slavery merely, that it is at stake in the Republic for the Union; that it is rather the question of tariffs. That is a pretext. Slavery—Slavery only—is the cause of the strife, because the Republicans, or Northern party, wished to abolish it. It is in this aspect that we, Swiss Republicans, ought to look upon events. Two camps are actually formed in the great Republic on the other side of the ocean. On one side is found the North, or Federal party, which fights for the maintenance of the Union and the suppression of Slavery. On the other is found the South. It would break the Federal compact; it would separate, that in the States Slavery may be maintained. It is, therefore, to the North that our sympathies are due. We owed it to them on many considerations. When it was said to us, the Republic cannot live, it is predestined to jeopardy, we replied, as proof to the contrary, by pointing to America, and it was instantly rejoined by indicating to us the hideous institution of Slavery. Henceforth that can no longer be. The loyal citizens of the United States are at work to abolish it, and they will efface it. [Prolonged cheers.] It is not by millions that the American Chambers vote the expenditures for defending the cause of humanity, but it is by thousands of millions. It is not by hundreds that the volunteers range under the Star Spangled Banner to compel respect for the integrity of the Union, but by thousands, and this republican army now reckons a million of free soldiers. All these sacrifices are made with that greatness of soul which characterizes that chivalric nation. And if as many more were needed to-morrow, they will be supplied in like manner. By these sacrifices, by the gigantic proportions which they give to the contest, the United States shows to nations how to act in moments of difficulty; how a people find, when it is needful, means necessary for defence. At the moment the strife broke out, the States faithful to the Union had no army, no navy, nor even arsenals; and now they have immense power of action. They have proportioned them to the greatness of the cause of humanity, for which they combat. At what epoch, in what century, have we seen such giant battles? When have monarchies, in their contests, been able to attain results so imposing? This strife, at least, will not be unproductive. It will contribute to the liberty of the whole world. The military resources of the United States have had Liberty as their cause. It is for Liberty that they will serve. Be convinced, the great American Republic will not close its eyes to the light—it will not abdicate its mission. The great Eagle of the United States is awakened. It is there in its strength. Let its destruction be attempted. All the arrayed cannon of ancient Europe would effect nothing. It would be, in comparison, lilliputian. The orator cast a rapid glance over affairs in Mexico. His remarks were several times interrupted by cheers.

Mr. James Fazy then touched on Swiss affairs, and showed that there was a time when it might have been hoped not to be menaced by European Powers. That time is no more. He finished by expressing the conviction that at no distant day oppressed nations would everywhere count upon assistance from America. It is in this sense, said Mr. Fazy, in closing, that I cheer the Republic of the United States—the cause of the North, striving against the South—the cause of America, the cause of the North. Long after the orator left the tribune, applauses still reëchoed.

The President of the meeting called upon Mr. Adolphe Catalan. We regret that the number of speeches, and the necessity for analyzing all in the same report, compels us to abridge the glowing language of the orator.

Mr. Catalan said: By the eminent orator who had already spoken the question was fully elucidated, and the task of other orators was abridged. The orator then proceeded to show up the odiousness of Slavery. He thought all hearts in this assemblage beat in unison. As a member of the committee which called the meeting, he announced that a draft of an address had been prepared to be forwarded to the people of the United States. This draft would be submitted for popular assent. If accepted, it would be sent to the Consul of the United States of America, with the request to lay it before the Government at Washington.

These remarks were welcomed by applause.

The next call was made on Mr. Serment, Advocate.

Mr. Serment opened by showing astonishment that every citizen of Geneva did not feel a sentiment of admiration for a people on the other side of the ocean who are fighting battles for the abolition of Slavery. In coming to participate in the meeting, said the orator, I had not considered that the citizens who took the initiative in getting it up belonged to a political complexion different from mine. I came because this meeting has all my sympathies, because all local opinions can and ought to meet on this ground to proclaim the eternal principles which are the salvation of the people and of humanity.

I avow, said Mr. Serment, [while looking to the benches of the committee,] I avow that I feel somewhat jealous not to see among the citizens composing the committee on the meeting any from my political side, but I don't think that a reason for holding back. [Marks of applause.]

[Note 1.—This remark caused the more sensation because the *Journal*, of Geneva, requested to insert the call for the Anti-Slavery meeting, absolutely closed its columns against it.]

Mr. Serment continued: When nearly four years ago Europe learned that the Republic of the United States had elected Mr. Abraham Lincoln as its President, it might be believed from all parts of the world a single outcry would raise—an outcry of sympathy, of felicitation and of encouragement for the Republican Abolitionists of Slavery. That election (the election of Abraham Lincoln) was an event of the grandest humanitarian signification. It gave evidence that the trammel placed by some States in the Union in the way of the abolition of Slavery would soon be broken. This emancipatory indication was not everywhere welcomed with like satisfaction. The voice of interest here and there smothered that of duty, and when civil war was entered upon by those very people who desired to maintain Slavery. There were great powers who caused intervention to be apprehended in the United States. Such are, more or less, openly manifested in favor of the slave States; the like sympathies with those quite recently exhibited in the affair of the *Alabama*, the pirate conquered in a fair fight. [Applause.] In opposition to these pro-Slavery manifestations, I unite, gentlemen, with the abolition manifestation for which the people of Geneva have been called together. The orator condemned the efforts of that party which would excuse Slavery by denying that slaves are as unhappy as they are said to be because their masters are not inhuman. To admit this argument would be to admit voluntary Slavery; but the latter is more disgraceful than enforced Slavery. Mr. Serment closed by proving that the Northern States have respected the lawfulness of things, and if they have replied to violence with violence, if they have engaged in a civil war, it has been after the exhaustion of all constitutional measures. He uttered a cheer for the patriots of the North, and assured them that they may reckon upon the wishes and the sympathies of all lovers of liberty.

Mr. Antoine Thouron then spoke:

He remarked that in the midst of profound regret caused by the civil war in the United States, that civil war offers at least one great consolation, which is, that it takes place on account of Slavery. This hideous plague-spot, which has survived the age of barbarism up to the Nineteenth Century, will be cured by fire and sword. The remedy is heroic. It should be, all attempts made by the North to bring the disease to a peaceful end having failed. In view of the contest which divides the American Union, said the orator, Switzerland cannot remain indifferent. I see with satisfaction that liberal Geneva shows herself on this occasion equal to her reputation. And from this lofty tribune, I declare unworthy of freedom those who do not arouse themselve in view of the bondage of others, as well as those who would reduce others to bondage. The orator remarked that it was debasing to humanity that men more or less white or more or less black should be traded off or sold to the highest bidder. He was convinced that this shame was about to end. He uttered words of glowing encouragement to those citizens of Switzerland who fight under the Star Spangled Banner. It would not be said of them, he exclaimed, that they are mercenaries. They fight for the cause of humanity.

Mr. Alfred Trochin spoke of the necessity of manifesting, in an address to the people of Washington, the sentiments of the people of Geneva, and recommended a committee to present the address, hoping it would be of a nature to be enthusiastically approved by every man.

Mr. Antoine Carteret next spoke. He was welcomed by the plaudits of the assembly, and spoke nearly as follows:

CITIZENS: When the nations of ancient Europe sought to manifest their aspirations for liberty, they set before them the prosperity, the greatness of America, and at once it was rejoined—America counts three or four millions of slaves. When we Swiss Republicans wished to advance on the road without limit of progress and of liberty, and invoked the great and noble results attained by the free States of the American Union, it was still repeated that Slavery stained the new world. Such is the use made in Europe of the servile institution of Slavery, regarded as lawful in a part of the United States. The enemies of liberty on the European continent called upon Slavery in America to repress and smother the generous impulses of Europe. Henceforth this will be no longer possible. The question of the abolition of Slavery is formally settled. It is very close upon dissolution, and that will undoubtedly be reached. The heroic efforts, the immense sacrifices already made, and which will probably again be made by the people of the American Union, without being weakened thereby, give us this assurance. The logic of facts loudly proclaims that Slavery is dead; the North will attain the noble object of their efforts. While this great act of justice and of separation is in progress, and fixes the attention of the world, what are they about who, to all efforts of the nations in the direction of Republican liberty, make, without ceasing, the objection of Slavery in America? In place of uniting with the sympathy and encouragements given by those who cite the United States as an example worthy to be followed, they take good care not to admit that their objection is removed. In place of encouraging the loyal soldiers of the Union in their humanitarian work, they keep a position which is that of complicity, or very like it, at least. There are, in old Europe, nations which look with anxious eyes upon events that are passing upon the other side of the ocean. They dread the abolition of Slavery, and the maintenance of the Union. They fear that America may become united and at the same time completely free. For us Swiss, this cannot be so. Liberty has no fear of Liberty. The efforts of the American people to extirpate Slavery, are a reason the more that they should have our sympathies. We know that this great nation will never be hostile either to humanity or the independence of nations less in number, and we will salute with enthusiasm the time when the Star-Spangled Banner, symbol of Liberty and of Power, shall wave throughout the United States. Great nations, who establish their governments under federative forms, are never to be feared by others. This form of government is, perhaps, the only one which can secure to a nation the duration of democratic principles. The orator remarked that it was not for Europe to reproach the United States with the servile institution, because she carried it and contributed to establish it in the New World, and ended with glowing terms addressed to the Republicans of the Union: "Brothers of America, be victorious! Switzerland, the land of William Tell, applauds all your efforts to extinguish Slavery. That will be a happy day for Helvetia when she learns that her sister, the great Republic of the Union, has forever destroyed Slavery."

Mr. Philip Corbaz was called to the tribune, and spoke thus:

CITIZENS! The grandeur of the cause for which we are assembled, gains for it the sympathies of every man worthy of the name. There are none who do not experience the most painful feelings in view of the perfidious devices, and more or less direct support given by European diplomacy to paralyze the efforts of the Federal army in their titanic struggle against Slavery. All of us have at heart, and on our lips, a malediction against despots, and cry for justice in behalf of slaves. What is passing in the upper regions of politics causes deep apprehensions to hover over free nations, which no reassuring declarations can dissipate. Every free man is sensible that liberty is in peril. The Pro-Slavery men are not all in America. To the traffic in negroes, carried on in a small portion of the New World, Europe can oppose the traffic in white men. The two sorts of Slavery mutually support each other. The orator shows the nations tyrannized over in Europe invoking aid, but entirely deserted at the moment when they should receive it. The Government of the Union had come, at the greatest of sacrifices, to the rescue of the African race held in bondage in America.

He proposed a hurrah for its generous efforts—a cheer for liberty in the old and new world.

The President of the meeting presented himself in the tribune and said:

SIRS:—We have the pleasure and honor to have among us the Consul of the United States. We beg him to address a few words to you.

Hardly were the words uttered when enthusiastic plaudits and vivas burst forth from all parts of the hall.

These plaudits and vivas redoubled when the Consul of the United States, Mr. Charles Upton, reached the tribune.

These were the terms of the Consul's speech, which the stenographer has permitted us to copy:

GENTLEMEN AND CITIZENS OF GENEVA: I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the noble sentiments and the friendship you express for my Government. We have rarely been so greeted in a foreign country. You appreciate, at its just value, the cost of liberty and the cost of our troubles. As for the great struggle which agitates our country, I will tell you, as was lately said by a member of Congress from Maryland, that "we will not give up, and success will crown our efforts." I have faith in the promises, patience and perseverance of the American people, and now that we have resolved to accept on victory or destruction, we will have victory. [Applause.] If, in spite of this determination, we should fail, we will fall with honor. We will transmit, pure and intact, to future generations, the liberty that has been intrusted to us. The historian of our decline and fall, contemplating the wreck of the last of the "Great Republic," and drawing from it instructive lessons on the depravity of man, will shed tears on recounting with what vain heroism this nation will have sacrificed all for the cause of liberty without saving it; but its worship will be kept up in the hearts of all, until fresh generations resumed the task of those who shall have passed away. Yes, were it possible we could fail, our last hour would not be stained with weakness. If we must fall we will stand firm amid the crash and downfall of the Republic, and we will bury ourselves in its ruin. History will note that men lived in the nineteenth century worthy of a better fate, but whom God has stricken for the sins of their fathers; in such event the ruins of the Republic will bear witness of our greatness and heroism. Liberty dethroned and abandoned, will seat herself on those ruins, and will say to the world, I have borne children and raised them, and they have rebelled against me. I repeat, gentlemen, I thank you in the name of my country for your sympathy for her. Your Swiss voices will add strength to our American arms.

Mr. J. Becker was invited to the tribune, and made a speech in German, in substance as follows:

REPUBLICANS: Every man ought to be a Republican—ought to consider himself a son of William Tell. Republics ought to sympathize with and aid each other in the hour of danger. Honor to you who comprehended this solidarity. Honor to those a favor, brothers of our sons who are in the army of the United States and seal with their blood the great principle of republican solidarity. Twenty years ago, when in Germany, in France, in Italy, Switzerland was talked of, we were asked, what do you expect from a Republic whose children, abandoning their country of liberty, went abroad to sustain thrones? That is so no more, for our honor; and the stain which might have rested on the Swiss name is mostly washed away and effaced by the blood of Swiss Republicans who have died for the American Union, and so aided in the destruction of Slavery. [Applause.] The orator estimated the imposing situation of the Union after its victory over the Pro-Slavery people; speaks of Mexico, and offers a prayer for the complete realization of the republican system.

A citizen of the United States, Mr. Lombard, was called to the Tribune. He reviewed what had been said by the preceding orators on the solidarity which should exist between Republics. He took a text from these counsels to prove that between the Pro-Slavery parties of all countries there existed a thorough solidarity which manifested itself everywhere, and on every occasion. He cited the loans made in Europe to the Pro-Slavery party, the privateers which been have built and are now building in European ports, and the sympathizing manifestations of which these pirates are the objects, who, returning from skimming the seas, from plundering and burning vessels weaker than theirs, in place of being cast into prison on their arrival in Europe, receive swords of honor. The orator enumerated the disastrous consequences resulting to liberty from the civil war long before prepared for and provoked and begun by the slaveholders, without other purposes than that of making everlasting the Slavery of a part of the human kind. He grouped these consequences under four different heads: The destruction of the Republic of St. Domingo; the enthroning of an Austrian Prince in Mexico; the menaces of Spain against Peru; the dangers which hover over the South American Republics. By all these acts the Monroe doctrine is manifestly violated. Europe, which had no business with us, has come there in arms. Let not Pro-Slavery Europe be astonished if, in its turn, America should claim the right to interfere in the Old World. By just reciprocity the right henceforth belongs to the Union when Slavery becomes subdued. The United States, purified by sword and fire, will be more powerful than ever, and their two millions of soldiers will not remain unmoved spectators of the crushing oppression of free nations. If needed, the Star-Spangled Banner will cross the ocean, will wave at the foot of the Alps, in aid of the independence of this corner of the earth, small in space, but great in spirit—Switzerland. In the name of some Americans here present, said the orator, in closing, I bear witness to you of our deep gratitude for your impressive demonstration. We offer vows for the maintenance of your liberty. We express the hope that the calamity which now strikes at the Union will ever be spared to Switzerland.

After warm applause, the President read the draft of the address prepared by the committee to be sent to the people of the United States, which draft is as follows:

PEOPLE OF THE AMERICAN UNION: The people of Geneva, in meeting assembled at the Electoral Hall, address to the people of the Union brotherly greeting and testimonials of their lively sympathy.

The events which are happening in the bosom of the Great Republic of the Union have not found the people of Geneva indifferent. It is with painful sentiments that they have witnessed the violation of the Federal compact by some States. It is with grief they have seen States forget that federative unity is proclaimed by the Constitution; that such unity was recommended and maintained by the first Presidents of the Union—the immortal Washington, twice elected President, 1789, 1793, 1707; Thomas Jefferson, twice elected President, 1801, 1809, &c.

The people of Geneva offer the most ardent prayers, that inspired solely by patriotic thoughts, the States still in revolt may range themselves ever under the Star-Spangled Banner of the Union. The people of Geneva, with all their wishes, forward this movement, because thenceforth liberty will be triumphant without distinction of race, at the North as at the South.

The citizens of Geneva recognize that strict solidarity exists between free people; that one of them cannot suffer without the others experiencing a sad counter blow. Convinced of this truth, in the presence of the civil war which facilitates the projects of the enemies of the American Republic, they believe it to be their duty to give expression to a fraternal word of encouragement to republicans on the other side of the ocean.

People of the United States, the only Republic of Europe, Helvetia, has had also her moments of intestine strife and attempts at separation. She has come forth triumphantly from these trials. She has come forth stronger, more united than before. Those of our cantons which formerly wished to separate, would now rise without distinction to uphold the Federal compact. It will be the same with the American Union. The Southern States will comprehend that the safeguard of their independence and of their prosperity is to be found in the Constitution—in liberty.

People of the Union! Soldiers of the entirety of the country! Courage and constancy. You have our sympathies, because in defending the Union, you also defend liberty. You abolish an odious and crying shame of a part of the United States—Slavery.

The violation of the Federal Constitution by some States of the Union has caused to the people of Geneva a sentiment the more painful because nothing justified that violation. No wrong can be alleged by the Secessionists either against the Federal Government or against other authorities. The determination to destroy the Federal compact of Union is explicable only by the wish to maintain Slavery, by the determination to make that essential to the form of government.

This scheme, we truly hope, will not be realized, but were it so, we think that only European Governments, and with stronger reason, free Switzerland, would not abase itself by acknowledging a power based upon Slavery. People of the Union! The citizens of Geneva assembled in meeting to address to you their felicitations on the aim you pursue to maintain the Constitution inviolate and to destroy Slavery.

The struggle has commenced between the two principles—Liberty and Slavery.

The consignee of victory must be the abolition of Slavery forever and everywhere.

Hail Liberty! Hail Republic of the United States!

COMMITTEE ON THE MEETING.

James Fazy,	Herl Fazy,
H. Vancher,	M. Lombard,
J. Diday,	Herm. Hug,
J. C. Ducommum,	L. Pittara,
M. Schwarm,	Degrange Guerle,
Adolph Catalan,	Moise Piquot,
Ch. Vogt,	Mase Vautier,
J. L. Dufour,	Pierre Senechand,

Mier Becker.

The draft of the address being put to vote, was adopted by acclamation.

The President of the meeting announced that it would be sent to the Consuls of the United States, with the request to transmit it to Washington.

The meeting closed, and an immense escort formed before the Electoral Hall. Preceded by the Federal banners—Swiss and American—it took up its march, lighted by torches, along Rhone-street, where the Consular office is situated. On arriving at the Consulate, a hurrah for the Union and the abolition of Slavery was given by the crowd, a national song was chanted, and the crowd dispersed after a few words from the Consul of the United States, who, on the approach of the people, hoisted his flag.

The meeting, in all respects, furnished evidence of the lively sympathies of the Geneva population with the maintenance of the Union and the abolition of Slavery. The number of people who, from 8 to 10 o'clock at night, flocked to the Electoral Hall may be estimated at 4,000. From the beginning to the end the tribune was constantly surrounded by 3,000 people.

REPLY OF MR. SEWARD.

The Government having been officially advised of the meeting held at Geneva, Switzerland, on the 9th of July, at which the foregoing address was adopted, the Secretary of State has responded as follows:

To the People of Geneva:

I have received from the American Consul, who resides at Geneva, and have laid before the President, your fervent, eloquent and most fraternal address to the people of the United States. By his command, I give you thanks, in the name of all my countrymen, for the timely and appropriate words of sympathy and friendship which you have spoken. Your address adds strength to the already strong claim which binds the first Federal Republic of America to the oldest and foremost Federal Republic of Europe. The people of Switzerland may rest assured, whoever else may fail, that it will not be the people of the United States which will betray the republican system to foreign enemies, or surrender it to domestic faction. With ardent prayers for the preservation of the Constitution, the freedom and the prosperity of Switzerland, I have the honor to remain, citizens, your most obedient and sincere friend,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

State Department, Washington, July 30, 1864.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Saratoga Races—Close of the Meeting.

Brilliant as had been the previous portion of the Saratoga meeting, it "culminated in a blaze of glory" on Saturday, the concluding day, when exclusive of the numberless season and members' tickets, no less than 6,345 persons paid their admission. The grand stand was a superb array of beauty and fashion, the like of which has never previously been seen in America, and has only been paralleled by Ascot or Goodwood, in England, on a Royal Cup day. The first race on the programme was an

ENGLISH HURDLE RACE,

for a purse of $500—single dash of two miles. Over four hurdles in each mile; the hurdles to be three feet six inches above the turf; three or more horses to start to make a race. Three year olds to carry 128 lbs.; four year olds, 142 lbs.; five year olds, 151 lbs.; six year olds, 157 lbs.; aged, 161 lbs.

ENTRIES.

W. H. Harper enters ch. g. *Charley Riley*, aged.

Dennis Reed enters b. h. *Zigzag*, 4 year old, by *Rurtc*,

W. H. Strong enters *Garibaldi*, 4 year old, by *Vincent Notte*, dam by *Glencoe*.

Thos. McCready enters ch. h. *Wild Irishman*, by *Peter Pindar*, aged.

M. Tierney enters *Rescue*, aged, by *Rescue*, dam by *Grey Eagle*.

J. Lane Fox enters ch. g. *Garryowen*, aged.

All started with the exception of *Garibaldi*, who was drawn just prior to the saddling-bell ringing. *Zigzag* was the favorite in the pools, and betting at even against the field; *Garryowen* next in favor; *Rescue* the third, and *Charley Riley* the least thought of.

THE RACE.

The lot got off in admirable order, *Zigzag* and *Rescue* leading close together to the first hurdle, just before the upper turn, over which *Zigzag* led, with the rest in close all clearing beautifully. At the second hurdle, near the back, *Zigzag* took a strong and decided lead, with *Charley Riley* in close attendance. At the third hurdle, *Zigzag* maintained his lead, with *Riley* in waiting, *Garryowen* fourth, and *Wild Irishman* far in the rear. In this order they came up the home stretch, and cleared the fourth hurdle in the first mile, it being evident that the race laid entirely between *Zigzag* and *Riley*, who were far ahead of the rest. All took their jumps beautifully—without material alteration of positions—down the back, round the turn, and up the homestretch on the last mile; but taking the last hurdle near the distance, *Zigzag* tripped, fell with her rider, and rolled over, heels up, *Riley* coming over at the same time, fell over, and, whilst the two were scrambling, *Garryowen* came up, cleared the hurdle, and went on with the race; but, with indomitable "pluck" and courage, the rider of *Riley* had got his horse up, though *without a bridle*, had remounted, and made a rattling burst to recover the race, amid the loud cheers of the spectators, but was too late to succeed.

RESULT.

Garryowen, Capt. Fox	1
Charley Riley, Mr. McLaughlin	2
Rescue, Mr. Tierney	3
Wild Irishman, Mr. Pepper	4
Zigzag, Mr. D. Ready	5

Time—First mile, 2:20; the two miles, 4:46.

SAME DAY—SECOND RACE.

Purse $300. Selling race for all ages. One and a quarter mile dash.

Horses entered to be sold for $1,500 (no entries for a higher price) to carry their proper weights; those entered to be sold for $1,000 allowed seven pounds; if for $800, fourteen pounds; if for $300, twenty-one pounds. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race. All over the price named in the entry to go to the Association. The owner to retain his horse if he should not bring the price named in the entry. No penalties for other races won.

Mr. J. S. Watson's br. f. *Patti*, 3 years old, by Imp. Eclipse, dam Pasta, by Reveaue, (to be sold for $600,) 72 lbs.....1

Mr. Thomas Clark's br. m. Seven Oaks, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Birmingham, (to be sold for $1,000,) 104 lbs.....2

Mr. F. B. Reed's Verbena, 4 years, by Imp. Knight of St. George, dam Evergreen, by Imp. Glencoe, to be sold for $1,500).....3

Betting 100 to 70 on *Patti*. In the start *Patti* was last on—*Seven Oaks* taking the lead—but maxing the turn, *Patti* went in front, two lengths ahead of *Verbena*. *Patti* went on increasing her lead to four lengths at the lower turn, where *Seven Oaks* was second. Here *Patti* quitted her horses and came home alone in a canter, the winner by sixty yards.

Time—Quarter 00:27; half 1:55; the mile and a quarter 2:23½.

In accordance with the conditions, immediately after the race *Patti* was sold by auction in front of the Judges' stand, and was bought by Mr. Dennis Ready, of Montreal, for $610. A three-year-old filly of Mr. Reed's, by *Ringold*, half sister to *Tipperary*, was also sold for $300, to Mr. Zellbard, and a fine slashing two-year old, by *Lexington*, out of *Fanny G*, (half sister to *Endorser*,) was purchased by Mr. James Bevans for $820. Mr. Harper, of Kentucky, also sold, by private contract, his colt *Orion*—by *Revenue*, dam *Mirth*, by *Wagner*—to Mr. R. G. Hervey, of the Wilson House, Brockville, Canada West, for $700, his new owner intending to make a steeple chaser of him.

SAME DAY—THIRD RACE.

Handicap purse, $600. Three miles.

J. S. Watson enters b. c. *Capt. Moore*, 4 y. o. by Imp. *Balrownie*, dam *Jenny Roso*, by Imp. *Glencoe* 104 lbs. Walked over.

Mr. Strong's *Punch*, (100 lbs.,) and Mr. Clark's *Reporter* (115 lbs.) were entered, but the weights were not accepted.

SAME DAY—FOURTH RACE.

Purse $200. for beaten horses, one and a quarter miles.

T. B. Reed enters b. m. Verbena, 4-year old, by Imp. Knight of St, George, dam Evergreen by Imp. Glencoe.....1

W. C. Duncan enters ch. m. Kate Duncan, 4-year old, by Imp. Stone Plover, dam Madeline, by Boston.....2

Time—Quarter: 00, 27; Half: 00, 54; the mile and a quarter, 2:29.

Betting 100 to 10 on *Kate*, who rushed off with the lead—of ten lengths at the turn, twenty at the quarter—maintaining it until she was completely pumped out at the home stretch, and fell back to *Verbena*, who challenged her coming up, and defeated her cleverly on the score by half a length. *Kate's* rider completely threw this race away.

SAME DAY—FIFTH RACE.

Handicap purse, $250; for three-year olds beaten at Paterson or Saratoga; mile heats.

McGrath & Ward enters b. c. Tipperary, by Ringroid, dam by Imp. Chesterfield, 95 lbs.	1	1
F. Morris enters b. f. by Imp. Eclipse dam, an Arab Mare, 90 lbs	2	4
W. F. Harper enters b. c. by Revenue, dam Mirth by Wagner, 90 lbs. Orion	3	2
J. S. Watson enters br. f. Patti, by Imp. Eclipse, dam Pasta by Revenue. 90 lbs.	4	3

Betting 10 to 1 on *Tipperary*, who won both heats easily, with which this brilliantly successful meeting terminated—unqualified satisfaction being expressed by all present throughout it at the admirable character of the arrangements, and the perfect order and good management which prevailed.

TROTTING AT THE FASHION COURSE, L. I.

Monday, Aug. 8.—Stake of $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Owner, named br. h. Charley Wooley	3	1	1	1
James McLaughlin, named b. m. Lady McClellan	1	3	3	3
M. McRoberts, named b. m. Creeping Jenny	2	2	2	2

Time—2:47; 2:45; 2:48; 2:45.

Charley Wooley was a shade the favorite of either of the other two at the start. He won the first heat by four lengths, but, having lost a shoe in the race, which made him hitch in his gait, the judges excluded him as winner of the heat, and placed him third; he, however, won the second heat by three lengths, the third by two lengths, and the fourth by four lengths, thus winning the trot twice over. An evident desire was manifested by "the powers that were" to exclude him, if possible, in favor of the mare, to whom the word was wrongly given when, and unusual efforts were made to pick some hole in his trotting by which he could be deprived of the fruits of his well-earned victory; but it did not work.

—Mlle. Patti has been most successful this season in London, so much so, it is said, that her lessee demands five hundred guineas for her services alone for two concerts.

Fifth-avenue Evening Stock Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold	256⅞	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅜
5,000	do	s3 256⅜	100	do	b3 91⅜
5,000	U. S. & M. Cer	51⅜	500	do	91⅜
100	Erie Railway	s3 112⅞	100	do	s10 91⅜
100	do	b10 113	100	Ill. Cen. R	s3 132
100	do	b6 113	100	do	b10 130¼
100	Hudson Riv. R	s3 133¼	1500	Cleve. & Pitts	113⅛
400	do	b3 133⅜	400	do	b3 113⅜
100	do	btw 133⅜	200	do	b10 113¾
400	Reading R	s3 126	100	Chi. & R. I. R	114
300	do	s3 136½	100	do	b3 114½
200	do	btw 136¾	400	P., Ft. W. & C	115⅜
400	do	b3 136⅜	100	do	s3 115⅞
100	do	b3 136⅜	100	do	115¾
200	do	btw 136⅜	400	do	116
100	Cumb. Coal Co	60¾	150	Quicksilv. Min.	b10 80

[Advertisement.]

The word "Sozodont," which is fast becoming a household word, is derived from the Greek, and composed of two words—*Sozo* and *Odontes*. "Sozo," translated, means to preserve, and "Odontes" the teeth—"Sozodont," a preserver of the teeth. And it is true to its name. For beautifying and preserving the teeth, hardening and invigorating the gums, and correcting all impurities of the breath, it is without a peer in the world.

Sold by Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Heads.—Busts, Casts, Skulls, Drawings, etc., are on free exhibition at the Phrenological Cabinet, at No. 389 Broadway. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired. See the *Phrenological Journal*, for August; sent by first post for twenty cents, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

The Balm of a Thousand Flowers is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and soothe.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Summer Reading.—The present volume of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, with articles on Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, including the delineations of leading characters, with likenesses, would prove interesting to all. It is a handsome monthly, at $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. All the back numbers to January sent for $1 by first post, by Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Bixby vs. Day & Martin.—Bixby's Liquid and Paste Blacking is the best in use, and fifty per cent. cheaper than the English or French. Sold by all grocers, shoe-dealers and druggists in the country. Depots No. 475 Eighth-avenue and No. 19 Spruce-street, New-York

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 8—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool.*—C. D. Archibald and daughter, W. Lee and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Cliff, C. L. Briard and wife, Mr. Senechal, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, Mrs. Hallett and two children, Miss Hallett, Miss Maggie Hallett, Miss Spencer, two children and servant; Thos. Lawton, F. G. Weekes and wife, Miss Jennie Dows, Miss Phayer, Miss Conant, Miss Kidder, Emily Walsh, Willie Walsh, F. Walsh, H. Walsh, Mr. Bowman, Mr. McCoy, Mr. Ahrens, Mr. Mar. J. S. Wornell, J. E. O'Rorke, R. Herrick, Rev. E. Gordon, Rev. John McMetz, Mr. Davidson, John Millett, Jas. Millett, A. G. Dale, W. F. Lewis, Mr. Boyle, A. Mellish, Mr. McPhail, Mr. De la Tour, J. P. Altner, Fredk Stanley, A. Stanley, J. Hogg, Albert Reichmann, Mr. Ratcliffe, P. Daniels, Mr. Portugal, Mr. Renterin, Mr. Ebler, John Bond, Robt. Crellan, W. Levy, J. Antonio, G. P. Williams, S. J. F. Butler, H. Koul, W. Friedlander, Mr. Cohen, G. C. Hunter, W. G. Hall, Rev. H. Jessup, 3 children, and others in the steerage.

Aug. 8—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg, &c.*—S. Eichberg and child, Elias Mertens, Jos. Uhrig, lady and daughter, Aug. Cohen, Rahel Cohen, Ingeborg Jurgens, Emilie Hirsch, P. H. J. Vandervoort and lady, T. Clausen, J. Nordlinger, B. Estvan, lady and child, N. Faber, C. W. Bradley, Amanda Basch, H. Barth and lady, Oscar Bracklein, Geo. Rogge, H. V. Bruck, C. H. Sietjen, Miss A. Sietjen.

Aug. 8—*In steamship Iowa, from London*—Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, Messrs. Thornton, Rogo, Perg, Manuel, Frederick, Nant, Granger and Straus, D. C. Welch, Surgeon, and 125 in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 04 | Sun sets..... 7 08 | Moon sets...10 25

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 11 34 | Gov. Island, 12 19 | Hell Gate,... 1 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 8.

Cleared.

Steamers C. Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; J. Thomson, Moore, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships American Congress, Woodward, Liverpool, Grinnell & Minturn; British Lion, (Br.,) Liverpool, J. F. Whitney.

Barks Grinmar, (Norw.,) Nielson, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Far Away, (Br.,) Luce, Melbourne, R. W. Cameron; Lord Collingwood, (Br.,) Barker, Plymouth, Eng., Sloman & Edye.

Brigs Neponset, Tracy, Pictou, Moore & Henry; Palma, (Br.,) Raguo, Fernambuco, R. H. Swift & Co.; Laura, (Br.,) Langthon, Matamoras, Brett, Son & Co.; Elizabeth, (Dan.,) Le Boer, Cork, for orders, Wm. Salem & Co.; Mrando, (Br.,) Wright, Cork for orders, A. Smithers, New-York. (Ital.,) Starce, Glasgow, W. & A. Nelson.

Schooners Ellen, (Br.,) Hearit, Nassau, J. Douglass; S. Hotchkiss, Halleck, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; J. C. Donohue, Bartlett, Bangor, T. Mayhew; Bessie Rowe, (Br.,) Rowe, Falmouth, Eng., Geo. F. Bulley; Nicole, Chisham, Cow Bay, F. Talbot & Co.; Howard, (Br.,) Meyer, Liverpool, W. McDonald; A. Henderson, Burgess, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson; N. B. Borden, Eldridge, Portland, J. Douglass; A. Doane, Hall, Bridgeport, S. S. B. F. Small & Co.; Belle of Cape Ann, Locke, Boston; Mabel Hall, Hall, Boston; Prince Alfred, ——, Elizabethport; Springbok, Haskell, Machias, T. M. Mayhew.

Arrived.

Steamship Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Tr